PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,418—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
25th Feb.	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7923	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5994	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7914	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5994	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5994	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7923	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	3rd March 1905.
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 9 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 1st March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNION MAIL. THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Coliedani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,168	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,786	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	6,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 683. Saloon Rs. 690

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

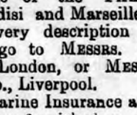
STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	6,095	28th Feb. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	25th	February
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Capt. Hale	6716	31st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5121	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	E. Abrey	6196	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3869	19th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE ...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

MADRAS

AND

LONDON.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS:

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY;

50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

2ND BATTALION A. P. W. O. YORKSHIRE REGT.

A GRAND.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

WILL BE HELD ON THE

25TH, 27TH AND 28TH FEBRUARY,

ON THE MARINE LINES MAIDAN,

Commencing at 9-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—4 Rs., 3 Rs. and 2 Rs.

Front Seats, 5 Rs., on TUESDAY, 28th.

Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform half-price to 3rd Seats

Passes for 2 Nights (not transferable).

Front Seats .....Rs. 10 0
Second „ ..... „ 7 8

Plan and Tickets 1st and 2nd Seats at MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

Programme will be published later.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 27th February 1905, at 6 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
C. E. DURNFORD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1905, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1904.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 1st March, 1905 at 4-15 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1904.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election,

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 1st March, 1905, at 4-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1905, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1905, at 4-15 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1905.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1905, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1905.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No 1 Forbes Street on the 2nd day of March 1905 immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, to consider and, if approved of, pass the following special Resolution:—

"That, owing to the losses sustained the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 6 80 000, divided into 1,360 shares of Rs 500 each to Rs 1,36,000 divided into 1,360 shares of Rs 100 each.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,

Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

AND EVERY EVENING AT 9-15,

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS

OF THE

GRANDEST AND BEST TENTED SHOW EVER PROJECTED.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Undoubtedly the most Brilliant Programme ever presented in a Circus here

INCLUDING THE

GREATEST PERFORMING ANIMALS ON EARTH.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

PRICES.	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle...	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.

Where Plan is now on view.

HAL GEORGE, Representative.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1905, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st day of April, 1905.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's Printed Forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB.
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 1st February, 1905.

AN OPPORTUNITY

FOR

CRICKETERS

AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED

TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"

A WEEKLY RECORD

OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

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OR ONE RUPEE PER MONTH,

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All communications to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay, from whom Advertisement Rates can be obtained.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MRS. J. STANNARD,

A well-known advanced PSYCHOLOGIST of London will deliver a lecture on

"PRESENT TREND OF RELIGIOUS and SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT in the West towards Eastern METAPHYSICS."

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 5 P.M. IN THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, Dhobi Talao.

Principal MACMILLAN has kindly consented to preside.

Admission—Reserved Seats Rs. 2.

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Plan at SOUNDY.

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THE NEW AUSTRIAN S. S. "FILIPPO ARTELLI." Tons 5,820, WILL SAIL from Bombay within the first Week of March, for TRIESTE and VENICE direct,

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TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE SPECTATORS ENTRANCE is from the Marine Lines the same as for the Mounted Sports, Exhibitors' Horses and Carriages will enter from the Esplanade Road, behind the temporary stables.

ALISTER FORBES,
Hon: Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

I AM LEAVING BOMBAY and in accordance with Telegraphic instructions from the Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Company, Ltd., I have made over the Agency of that Company to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., The Power of Attorney under which Mr. C. J. MICHAEL has hitherto acted on my behalf in this and in my private business is hereby REVOKED.

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON.

Bombay, 21st February, 1905.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

OWNERS OF DOGS are requested to have their EXHIBITS on the SHOW GROUND on the 23rd Instant punctually at 7 A. M. Judging will commence at 7-30 sharp.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary, Dog Show,

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION'S SPORTS, will be held on the MARINE ESPLANADE, on the EVENINGS of 3rd and 4th March.

The JUMPING COMPETITION will be held on the 28th February, March 1st and 2nd, at the Elphinstone High School each EVENING at 4-30 P. M.

T. A. SAVAGE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

re: JAKOB EMIL SPINNER, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIM upon or against the estate of JAKOB EMIL SPINNER late of Bombay, European, Merchant, deceased who died at the Grand Hotel, Baden in the Republic of Switzerland on or about the 19th day of April 1904 and Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of the said deceased were on the 18th day of February, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to John Spinner Esquire the duly constituted attorney of Ferdinand Spinner, Emil Leemann and Emil Rottenschwaller the Executors named in the said will of the said deceased (for their use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them should come in and obtain PROBATE of the said will granted to them or any one or more of them from the said High Court) having effect throughout the Province of Bombay I hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their office at No 30 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY "Yielding an annual rental of upwards of one lakh," situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1885, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows:—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors above also occupied as offices.

2. SIRDARS PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 122 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1892 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.

3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above occupied as offices and chambers.

4. JAHANAHAL. Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 737 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.

5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.

6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of any offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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Under instructions Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1905 at 3 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, one high caste grey Arab Horse with harness belonging to the said Dr. B. F. Lalee, height 14-3, thoroughly broken into single harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February 1905.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ON VIEW.—Late Mr. S. Gallegra's furniture, Antique Weapons etc., at the Oriental Bank Building, Meadow Street, Fort, to be SOLD by order of Administrator-General.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 6	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 6	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 6	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 6	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 5	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 3	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 4	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 8	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The Life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 31-12.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

"I have derived benefit from your Acoridine."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

ACORID

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow ; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you ; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 21.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £90 13-16 = + 1-16
3 „ Rentes ..... £100 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £108 3-4 = + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £66 1-8 = + 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 23 1-16 = unchanged
3 months hence ..... 27 5-8 = — 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 61 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·21 1-2 = + 1-2
Berlin „ ..... 20·49 3-4 = + 3-4
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-4 = — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3-4 per cent = + 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-4 per cent = unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 1-8 J.-F., value firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 3 1-4

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Imperator, Australian

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firmer East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·18 — 9. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports 25,000. Futures closed firm.

Feb-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·08 —2	4·09 —3	4·11 —3
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·12 —2	4·14 —2	4·15 —1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov
4·16 —1	4·17 —1	4·17 —1

Receipts at U S Ports	24,000
Do. last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. do Continent	28,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 8·00 + 10
Futures, month of March ..... 7·58 + 5*
Do. do. July ..... 7·54 + 3

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7 11-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of May ..... 7·43 unchanged
Do. do. Aug. ..... 7·48 do
Tone at close ..... steady.

* Advanced owing Bull support and short covering.

New York market closed to-morrow.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 21st February, 1905 :—

Cotton	14,231	bales.
Wheat	18,769	qrs.
Linseed	35,750	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,091	„
Gingellyseed	12,967	„
Poppyseed	107	„
Groundnuts	3,124	„
Castorseed	5,540	„
Rice	12,199	„
Myrabollams	8,743	„
Cottonseed	34,243	„
Mowrasseed	18	„
Gram	508	„
Joowar	18,156	„
Maize	13	„

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... firmer
Surats ..... quiet
Good Bhowngugger ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols 90 3-16
3 per cent Rentes 100
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 103 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 66 1-8
Bar Silver 23 1-16

The sum of about £1,00,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, FEB. 22.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		187
Shanghai	30	do	do	193
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm

Cash	99·15
1st Settlement 1st March	99·0
Money Market. Tone—steady.	

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st	April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th	February	7	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th	November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th	January	6	do

SEEDS—

		Rs.	a.	p.				
Linseed.—Tone firm.								
Ready		6	1	0				
Forward ...	April-May	6	8	0				
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.								
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.		5	15	0				
Do Forward April-May		6	0	0				
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		6	4	0				
Do Forward April-May		6	7	0				
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.								
Ready		6	12	0				
Forward April-May...		7	0	0				
Castorseed—Tone steady.								
Ready		28	0	0	to	28	8	0
Forward April-May ...		30	0	0	to	30	4	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.								
Howree Khandeish Ready.		43-0	to	43-8				
15 per cent Mixed.		43-9	to	43-8				
50 per cent. „ ...		41-0	to	41-8				
Black Kuinee „ ...		34-8						

WHEAT.—Tone.

White Delhi Wheat Feb.	4	10	0
Do do do	4	10	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—quiet.
Estimated sales ..... bales 10,000
Imports ..... do. 13,000

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April	April-May
4·06 — 2	4·07 — 2	4·09 — 2
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·10 — 2	4·12 — 2	4·13 — 2
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·14 — 2	4·15 — 2	4·15 — 2

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady. There is a fair enquiry for ready cotton from Mills and Japan shippers at about yesterday's rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

				Ready
Bengal (H.-G.)(By. terms) ...	173	161	155	25 Feb
Bengals(M.G.) (By. terms) ...	176	166	...	do
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	176	166	...	do
Comrawatee (deecpta) (M.-G.)	183	177	...	do
Khandeish do. ...	173	167		do
Jalgaon do ...	175	169		do
Bhanganm fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do. do.	184	178		do
Akola do. do. do.				
Comra, good staple (M.G.) ...	191	185	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	187	181	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	190	184	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	...	209	204	do
Do. do ...	...	...	...	207 15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	...	195 25 May
Westerns	...	...	...	185 do

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th Feb. 1905. as compared with the statement of 14th Feb, 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 6. Rs.	a.	p.	Feb. 14. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,23,60,000	0	0	1,25,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,66,08,058	2	2	1,39,43,672	14	0
Other Deposits, &c.	10,54,65,392	7	9	10,65,34,561	10	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,18,585	10	2	6,07,469	9	9
Sundries	20,94,313	1	2	21,94,079	10	5
Rs...	15,78,83,299	5	3	15,64,79,783	12	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,08,10,095	14	4	1,01,63,373	14	4
Other authorised Investments	77,88,092	11	10	80,38,887	11	10
Loans on Hovi and other authorized Securities	3,19,96,932	12	10	3,34,69,939	5	5
Accounts of Credit on do...	7,09,31,487	14	4	2,19,35,972	2	
Bills discounted &c	3,49,06,604	11	6	3,54,64,386	11	
Balances with other Banks	16,29,993	7	9	13,40,331	10	
Bullion	832	2	9	832	2	
Dead Stock	18,00,122	9	4	18,03,470	9	4
Stamps	14,618	12	7	13,704	1	7
Suddries	14,33,523	9	7	14,13,604	10	0
	111112304	10	10	11,36,43,662	14	11
Cash &c., at Head Office.....	2,12,14,431	14	5	2,29,83,053	11	9
Do. at Branches.....	2,55,66,562	12	0	1,98,53,067	2	0
Rs...	15,78,83,299	5	3	15,64,79,782	12	8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	16,37,632	Decrease
Do. at Branches.....	9,73,761	Decrease
Other Deposits.....	10,69,169	Increase
Post Bills	88,964	Do
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,95,427	Decrease
Loans.....	14,72,307	Increase
Accounts of Credit.....	10,03,735	Do
Mercantile Bills	5,57,782	Increase
Cash at Head Office.....	17,88,632	Increase
Cash Branches.....	57,08,495	Decrease

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

The following passengers will proceed to-day per the Messageries Maritimes Coy's Steamer, "Ville de la Ciotat" from P. Dock, shed "M" to Marseilles etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 11-15 a.m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Princes dock, disinfecting shed, at 9 a.m. with all their baggage,

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J W S Harrison, Mrs Sice Mr Lion Menachi, M G Hopital, Mr M Ananiantz, Mrs M Ananiantz, Mr Le Harivel, Mr L Lipscher, Lt de L W Passy, Lt H V Lane, Mr P Livathinopulo, Mr G Menachi, Mr Poussard, Mr Luguet, Mr le Cte de Durfort, Mr J Alston, Capt H O S Cadogan, Mr M B Pateli, Lt E L Maxwell, Mrs J H and Miss Ivens, Messrs J J and R J Mody, Rev A T Cape Mrs and child, Mrs Bingby and child, Miss J Weatherby, Mrs B M Tweddell Mr J C Khumbatta Mr J A Master, Mrs Manton, Mr Aston, Mr F R Boyce, Mrs Maloney and 2 children, Mr K S Commisariatvala, Mr M Levis, Col and Mrs Johnstone, Mrs V B Forster, child and Nurse, Mr T W Gracey, Lt Mrs L N Malan and child, Mrs Henderson, Lt Anderson, Mr A V Bam Mr Mrs Master Mo Dormott and 3 children, Mr J Roseitto, Mrs P Jones and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Feiguier and child, Mr Lasaulce, Mr Frechon, Mr Sevin, Mr Bidamant, Mr A Lelievre, Mr Bavastro wife and 2 children Mrs Favre, Mr Marignau, Mc Chalas, Mrs Florens and child, Mr Jouve Alexandre, Mr Lafourcade wife and child, Mr and Mrs Marchou and 3 children Mr and Mrs Girard and 2 children, Mr Combemarel wife and child, Mr Abadie Mousson wife and child, Mr retal wife and 2 children, Mr Vessieres, Mr Dufoux, Mr Dicotte, Mr and Mrs Michel and 3 children, Messrs Lucchani Marot, Girard Neutre Rousseau Mr Spingler and 2 children, Mr Sebil, Mr E Guerville, Mr and Mrs Lamboray and 2 children, Mr Scamps, Mr Lefebure wife and baby, Mr Biard d' Aunet, Mrs E Millard, Mrs Smith, Miss Leczot, Mr L Bourguet, servant of Mr Lefebure, Mr B Fournier, Miss Crou, Mr and Mrs Guiedon Mr L A Raymond, Mr Hall, Mr Bresson, Mr and Mrs Ogliastro and son, Mr Grif, Mr Guillam, Mrs Vastor, Mere Marie de St Hyaimthe, Sœur Marie de St Paul, Miss Kennedy, Mr B Rickert, Mr D Dickson, Mr Vernon Magniac, Mrs Budd, Mrs B Robinson.

For Port Said—Mr and Mrs Palitzine and M Passadaroff.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Order and Decree.

243,04—Captain and N—Badija | Begam vs Khaty and others Tyabji and Co

To Speak to the Minutes of the Order.

455-01—J P Dastur for pauper Pirajee Bisba vs Laxman Haivote—K J Bilimoria.

50,04—Jamestjee and R—Cusinath Babia Bhoir vs Aimant Balkrishna Pai and another—Chitnis and M (for dismissal).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

362-04—Payne and Co—Dr Leo gams others vs The Actien Gessels chaft fur Anstino Fabrikation—Smetham and B and N Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

759,01—Captain and Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Part heare

Long Causes.

590,0,04—Tyabji Hand Co—Casamally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsumbai widow and others—Payne land C Ardesir D Co D D and S and Mathbhoy J and M

240,04—Wadia G and Co—Jannoo Hoosem and others vs The Bombay Firs and Marine Insurance Co Limited and others—Craig D and O

279,01—Edgolow G and W—Dulhubdas Parbhundas vs Mntiram Gowan and steces—Arderir H D and Co and K D Shruff—For postponment

294-04—Diskshit D and S—Pashakar Govind Valdyr vs Pramchand Gyvchand and Cn—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

135,05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawondks vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For Decree absolute.

112,03—Mansukhal J and H—Liladhur Kudwa vs Dhirjram Saheb Acharyat

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co—Part heard

117,04—Bhalshunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sndha alias Mooghibai Madhowji and K—Part heard

365—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard

42,05—Payne and Co Hirji Kilco Maneck and others—vs Haji Sultanali Shustri and others—Matubhoy J and M and Mirza and M

762-04—Muljee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi H and M

765-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co

538,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co

247-01—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhundas Guggor—Payne and Co.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him,

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post paid 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PATERSON—February 17, at 4 Victoria Crescent, Egmore the wife of C A Paterson, Registrar, University of Madras, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JUDGE—February 13, at Madras, Charles Judge, Bailiff, of the Small Cause Court, Madras, (formerly of the Madras City Police), aged 63.

MASON—February 17, at Vepery, Madras, at the residence of her son, Mr. R. C. Mason. Madras City Police, Helena Catherine Mason, (nee Heintges), relict of Mr. Francis Mason, D. P. W.

CHIRETTONES,

TABLETS

OF

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE

each containing 3 grains of the Remedy.

TONIC & FEBRIFUGE,

Three grains are equal in effect to one grain of Quinine,

Dose as a Tonic.

One or two Chirettones (3 to 6 grains) twice or thrice daily alone or dissolved in a little water or wine and water. 10 drops Tincture of Steel may be added when the system is much weakened.

DOSE AS A FEBRIFUGE.

Three or six Chirettones according to the violence of the attack and as the stomach will bear it. In Ague it should be given every 3 hours during the intervals between the paroxysms. Re. 1, per Bottle of 100.

Prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

Sassoon House—BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 1-40m., 2-8s. Low water, 7-10m. 7-52s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bombay Horse and Dog Show, 7-30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 2nd inst., terminated last evening.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Bombay Police notify the possession of a currency note and a silver anklet which are lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting claimants.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening at 5-30, in the Hall of The New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Hassanali Hakimji, a hardware merchant, having his place of business in Kika Street, has reported to the police that during Monday night, his shop was broken into and property consisting of brass taps and cocks, collectively valued at Rs. 508 carried away. The entrance into the shop was effected by removing iron bars from a window at the back of the building.

THEFT AT THE P. AND O. CO.'S DOCKYARD.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Atmaram Babaji, a Hindu, was charged with stealing a copper ingot of the value of Rs. 12, from the P. and O. Company's Dockyard. The accused stole the article on Tuesday morning, and subsequently attempted to dispose of it, when he was arrested by the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the Band of the 113th Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs W. B. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, during dinner hour this evening :—

March	A Sciantosa	E Kaiser
Overture	Undank	Storel
Valse	Nuages Roses	R Berger
Selection	The French Maid	W Slaughter
Serenade	Hour of Splendour	Perguto
Dance	At A Georgia Camp Meeting	R Milles
Valse	Petite Annonee	R Berger
Galop	Vivat	Faust

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The weather continues cloudy with the temperature ranging from 56 degrees and 44 degrees in the shade, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. A severe hurricane passed over the district on Monday, carrying an enormous quantity of dust before it.—Two fatal plague cases occurred at Ranpur in railway quarters which have been since disinfected.—The Raja of Nadod is expected to arrive with his suite on Wednesday next, travelling by a special train to Porbander, where arrangements for his reception are being made.—The Morvi Railway has taken the loan of one first-class carriage, one second class, and a Postal van from the R.-M. Railway authorities who have charged Rs. 6 per day, for each vehicle. The B. G. J. P. Railway has also lent a few ballast wagons and a breakvan.

AN ELECTION PETITION.—Mr. Khurshedji Nusserwanji Wadia, one of the three candidates at the Municipal bye-election, which was recently held to fill the vacancy caused in the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the death of Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil and which resulted in the election of Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia, has filed a petition in the Small Causes Court to have the election set aside as null and void. The grounds submitted by Mr. Wadia for his application among others are that a considerable number of votes recorded in favour of Mr. Kapadia were recorded by persons not entitled to vote, that these persons personated others so entitled, but who were dead at the time of the election or who did not attend the polling office at all, that some of the voters of the C. Ward have been entered on the election roll under one or more names slightly differing from each other ; etc.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Vithoba Dhurma, a labourer, aged thirty years. On Tuesday afternoon, the deceased along with other labourers was engaged in discharging cargo from the P. and O. Company's steamship Persia at the Prince's Dock. At half-past 2 o'clock, a sling containing five barrels of cement, was hoisted from the ship's deck by means of a Port Trust crane and being lowered on to the wharf, where the deceased and other labourers were standing to receive it. While the sling was about twelve feet above the wharf, all the barrels slipped out of it and fell on to the wharf. All the labourers got out of the way in time to avoid the accident, except the deceased, who could not do so ; and in consequence one of the barrels fell on his back fracturing the spine. He was removed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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THE CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT.

THE DAMAGE BY FROST.

PROGRESS OF RELIEF MEASURES.

A PRESS Note issued by the Government of Bombay Revenue Department gives the following summary of the special reports on the situation in the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 4th February :—

Ahmedabad.—Intense cold continued until towards the end of the week and there was frost on the night of the 30th January. The cold has caused some damage to cotton, castor oil seeds and garden-crops, but has not affected the wheat appreciably. Picking of cotton continues in the west of the district. The condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and cattle is good. Rs. 21,000 have been allotted to the district for the improvement

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1905.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

THE terms of peace which Reuter tells us the Tsar has practically decided to accept are—plus the indemnity—broadly those which Japan has indicated as her own. The telegram which informs us that Russia is in the mood to make peace is supported by a message which was allowed to pass the censor at St. Petersburg during the week of horror ushered in by " Vladimir's day." That message which reached the Russian Capital from Paris stated that General Kuropatkin had entered into negotiations with Marshal Oyama. It was regarded as curiously significant that the Russian journals should have been permitted to publish such a statement at a time when the censorship was unusually strict. It was interpreted as a sign that the proved inadequacy of the Siberian railway to meet the requirements of the situation, together with the internal upheaval, had decided the Tsar's Counsellors in favour of peace. Moreover, another message declared that the Tsar had been profoundly moved by the defeat on the Hunho. As in the disastrous advance south in October, Kuropatkin's move on the Hunho was dictated from St. Petersburg, heedless of his declaration that disaffection was widespread among his troops and in consequence only disaster could be expected. The news of the additional Japanese victory synchronised with the massacres in the streets of St. Petersburg and disturbances throughout the Empire. Even if the railway were adequate to carry more troops, the condition of Russia prevents their despatch to the front. The fourth Army Corps should have began its departure for the East three weeks ago, but it is stated that through defections among the reservists, it has practically ceased to exist. If the Tsar and his advisers heeded the sentiment of the people, there is no doubt that the war would not be continued a day longer. The war has been one of surprises, but the greatest surprise of all that it has produced for Russia has been the rapid growth of the revolutionary spirit that it has fostered. There were those who prophesied as much a year ago and more recently when almost all the talk was of a prolonged war. The present signs, however, do not favour that long continued campaign that even after Liaoyang Russia's friends anticipated. General Kuropatkin may, as Reuter suggests, be driven to seek another disaster ere the Tsar decides to follow wisdom, but in that event Japan will be the less inclined to ease her demands for indemnity.

COAL AND CONTRABAND.

DR. T. BATY, in the "Monthly Review" writes an article on the subject of Coal for Russia which is peculiarly welcome at the present moment when colliers are being seized by both belligerents. It is of the utmost importance to Japan, he observes, that Great Britain should be preserved as a market where warlike munitions are to be had. For the moment the advantage appears to be in favour of Russia in the particular matter of coal. But it may not be a bad thing, says he, from Japan's point of view, to provide the Baltic fleet with the means of pursuing its remote and risky peregrinations; whilst it is of vital moment to her to be able to obtain from her ally the " materiel " which she, far less than Russia, can produce at home or import overland. It will be greatly to be lamented, if we allow our commerce to be tied up so strictly as to cripple the forces of our friends, whilst neighbouring nations remain perfectly willing to supply our enemies. The discussion of the supply of coal to the Russian fleet by British shippers must hinge on the discussion of a somewhat obscure legal point. Dr. Baty regrets this and complains that particularly unsatisfactory is the application of the ordinary jejune methods of interpretation to Statutes dealing with the Law of Nations and customs of the sea. Unfortunately, he observes, the breadth of view which is required in order to free the interpretation of an Act of Parliament from pedantic narrowness has not always illuminated the discussion of the legislaiton in question—legislation which began in 1819 at the time of the revolt of the South American colonies against Spain. The Alabama case resulted in the certainty of the liability of Britain; being established for the escape of that vessel and the immediate outcome was the creation of a demand for fresh and more drastic legislation. Dr. Baty contends that the old Act of 1819 was sufficient, for the defect was not in its provisions, but in its administration. Of the Foreign Enlistment Act he thinks but little. It made the " animus belligerandi " immaterial, enacting that reasonable cause to believe the ship destined for warlike purposes should be sufficient to render the building commissioning equipment or despatch of a vessel illegal.

According to the Law of Nations a neutral may not allow a belligerent to use the safe shelter of its ports and waters as a base for the conduct of warlike operations. It is not clear, however, how far it must prevent the belligerent warships from resorting thither—certainly it is not bound to thrust them out in twenty-four hours, or any definite period, or to intern them if they refuse to leave—but one thing, the learned writer considers clear, that it must not let the belligerent State organise and create a force within its territory, nor must it let the belligerent ships increase their fighting efficiency there, though it may properly allow them to improve their navigability. " After all one's friend does not cease to be one's friend because he has quarrelled with another friend. And his ships are entitled to the hospitality of friendly harbours, just as they were before, saving the interdiction of deadly weapons " The two main points of a nation's duty are to suppress the organisation of naval force within its limits and to present the augmentation, in a lethal sense, of force already organised, and coming within them and they have been clearly recognised and provided for from the outset. For there is a great difference between organising an expedition under neutral protection and merely obtaining warlike stores for one's ships in neutral ports. To allow the former is to permit a belligerent to carry on the functions of Government in one's territory. It is to permit war to be waged from one's own shores. To allow the other is merely to give greater facilities for obtaining contraband than are legitimate. Dr. Baty thinks it would be ridiculous to contend that a ship is supplied with guns or coal in England, simply because the order was given there. There can be no pretence that English or German shipowners equip the Russian fleet in England when they send it coal thence. Dr. Baty is doubtful whether coal can be considered as included in the prohibitory clauses of the Foreign Enlistment Act at all.

" Equipment " according to the interpretation clause, he argues, may mean almost anything useful in navigation, from a handspike to a potato. But he asks: Is coal an equipment for war? The words " for war " he holds, must have some special meaning, because the section is professedly dealing with warships; and if everything used on board a warship is an equipment " for war "; the words would be useless. Their meaning, however, is " quite obvious to the international lawyer." They are directed to prohibit the putting on board belligerent warships of those lethal articles which a neutral may not allow them to have and among these, coal has never been formally reckoned. If coal is an equipment, he urges, so must provisions and water be regarded. He condemns the contention that to send coal to follow the Russian fleet is to " despatch a vessel to be employed in the naval service of Russia. Before a vessel can be said to be in the naval service of Russia it must be established that she is, for the time being, in Russian hands and under complete Russian control. If a vessel is navigated under Russian control it does not matter that it is not a fighting-ship. It is not putting a ship under Russian control to send a collier or seven colliers, once or twenty times to the Russian fleet." Dr. Baty preaches a comfortable creed, the more so as he tells us that the supply of contraband to a fleet is a well known operation and a perfectly legitimate one. He cites cases in illustrations of his contentions. To the remark that there is no practical difference between allowing Russia to use one's ship as a collier and sending one's ship to her fleet with coals, he replies that in the one case Russia gets a collier over which she has control and in the other she does not. It is one of the greatest tests of the contraband nature of a cargo to know whether it is going to a belligerent fleet or not. Moreover, as all contraband is destined for naval and military use; every single ship carrying contraband is employed in the naval and military service of the belligerent and is doing a highly penal act, if to perform a sea service to a state is to be " employed in its naval service."

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE U. P.

The annual progress report of Forest Administration in the United Provinces for the year 1903-04 shows that the total area of reserved forests fell from 3,918 to 3,895 square miles. On the other hand, the area of unclassed forests rose from 43 to 77 square miles. The chief changes were in the Oudh Circle, where 28,698 acres, given in exchange to the Khairigarh estate, were disforested; and 18,361 acres, received on transfer from the Revenue department, are shown as unclassed. The information given in the reports regarding demarcation is not very clear, and it is not easy to reconcile the reports with the figures in the annual statements. In the Oudh Circle the recent exchanges have largely reduced the total length of the boundaries, and demarcation will be necessary. Some progress was made in the demarcation of district forests, but it is probable that a considerable sum will have to be spent in marking the boundaries of those portions which it is proposed to close for purposes of reproduction. The new working plan for the trans-Sardu forests came into force on the 1st July 1903. The Tehra Dun plan, returned last year for revision, was re-cast. Working plans for the Tehri-Garhwal leased deodar forests, and the Lansdowne and Naini Tal Municipal and Cantonment forests were taken in hand. There are now only 375 square miles not under a working plan, and of these 303 are in Bundelkhand, where no regular plan is necessary, save in the Oudh Circle, where a considerable area was left uncut owing to lack of demand for timber, the deviations from the working plans during the year were unimportant. The expenditure on new roads and buildings was smaller than in the preceding year. The importance of good communications is emphasized by the Conservator of the Central Circle; and, though most of the roads and paths are said to be in fair condition, it is probable that in places more money might have been spent to advantage. There was an increase in the total number of reported breaches of the Forest Act, but with the exception of a case of infringement of contract in the Central Circle, none of the offences was of a very serious nature. In Gonda in the Oudh Circle, the rules as to grazing are so wilfully disregarded that the Conservator has ordered prosecution in all cases. In the School and Oudh Circles the year was favourable to fire conservancy. There was good rain during the winter, and showers fell in May and June. In the Central Circle, on the other hand, there was practically no winter rain and the season was dry. In all circles, however, the success of fire conservancy was remarkable, except in Pilibhit, where the want of success was largely due to carelessness on the part of the establishment. 1857 acres were destroyed in Garhwal by a fire caused by lightning. There were very few cases of intentional firing. Operations for the improvement of the growing stock consisted of climber-cutting and the lopping or girdling of inferior species. The total out-turn of timber, fuel, and minor produce again showed a marked increase. Every circle contributed to this result, but the increase was greatest in the Oudh Circle. As in the previous year, the removal of forest produce is almost entirely carried on by outside agency. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 22,68,123, and the expenditure as shown in the accounts was Rs. 10,47,740.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander W. G. Hewett, proceeded to Karachi yesterday, with drafts, Suffolk Regiment, transhipped on board from the Soudan.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 7th January was Rs. 1,934; decrease on the corresponding week of last year was Rs. 658.

THE statement of the traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th January was Rs. 3,439; decrease on the corresponding week of last year was Rs. 733.

THE statement of the traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 7th January was Rs. 17,846; decrease on the corresponding week of last year was Rs. 5,084.

A PRESS Communique issued by the Bombay Educational Department states that Government have sanctioned as a special case the grant of an honorary diploma of the Bombay Veterinary College to Mr. D. D. Sanga, Veterinary Lecturer in the College of Science, Poona.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam having specially invited Mr. G. Casson Walker, I. C. S., to remain for three years longer as Assistant Minister of Finance the latter has accepted the invitation, subject to the sanction of the Government India.

COLONEL R. D. MURRAY, now officiating as Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, succeeds Colonel Joubert as Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, next month.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces arrived in Allahabad on Monday afternoon by the new line of railway via Fyzabad. It was his Honour's first journey by this important connecting link.

MR. T. SMITH, of the Allahabad Bank, has been elected President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year, having obtained a small majority of votes over Mr. S. M. Johnson, of the Muir Mills Company.

THE Concert, in aid of " The Time and Talents " Society, Holiday Fund, under the patronage of H. E. Lady Lamington, will take place at the Town Hall on Friday the 3rd of March at 9-30 p.m, when a varied and interesting programme will be performed. Tickets (3rs-2rs-12) may be had from Seymour Dove and Co. or at the door.

WE regret to hear, says the " Pioneer" that his Highness Maharaja Sir Chundra Shamshere Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal, has had the misfortune to lose his consort, who was generally known as the Bara Maharani. The deceased lady has been gradually sinking from consumption, which could not be arrested by the most modern methods of treatment which were tried under the supervision of skiful doctors from India. When the end was seen to be near, the patient was carried in procession, according to the custom of the country, to the Arya Ghat near the sacred shrine of Pashupati, where large gifts were distributed to the poor and the Brahmins. The Maharani was known through Nepal for her benevolence and charities. It is said that once on hearing that a man was going to be executed she at once paid a sum of Rs. 25,000 for his redemption, an act that is still remembered in a land where mercy has been rare and where it does not follow that because a man has been condemned to death he is necessarily a brutal murderer.

TIBET.

When Blue Books bring a man to book
Distinctly blue is then his look;
Young husbands rarely, one conjectures,
Appreciate such curtain lectures.—"The World."

IT is stated that Mr. Lawrence Phipps, the well-known Pittsburg multi-millionaire, is about to marry again the wife whom he divorced recently. He is taking the step for the sake of the children. Mrs. Phipps, who is in Denver, refuses to confirm or deny the statement.

A NEW material has been produced from the pulp of the monkey-breadfruit tree which grows freely in Africa. A German inventor, A. Geipel, has patened a method of treating this pulp with alkalies, heating and boiling it, until he gets a soft mass. This is thoroughly cleansed by washing and filtering. The plastic blend is then poured into moulds and pressed, becoming hard and resisting when dry. It can be cut into buttons and various articles.

A REMARKABLE story of a dog's jealousy of a baby comes from Quievrechain, in the Department of the Nord. M. and Mme. Lewis possessed a terrier which exhibited great distress at the attention lavished on their little baby-girl. On Thursday week, Mme. Lewis went out for half an hour, leaving the infant asleep in her cradle. On her return she was horrified to find that the cradle had been upset and that the dog had killed the baby. The terrier immediately slunk away and hid itself under the bed.

A TERRIBLE deathbed tragedy is reported from Pampeluna, Spain. A prominent atheist and Republican, named Matias Oces, who was lying in a dying state, had declined (says the Madrid correspondent of the " Daily Dispatch") the proffered ministrations of the Church. Nevertheless the parish priest succeeded in forcing his way into the house. Violently pushing aside Senora Oces, who stood on guard at the door of the death chamber, the priest approached the bedside of the dying man, and proceeded to administer Extreme Unction. Suddenly Senora Oces, by a supreme effort, raised himself on his pillow, and seizing the priest by the throat, strangled him to death with his hands. The next moment he fell back dead.

MRS. EVANDER L. CRAIG is suing her husband for divorce in the Missouri courts, because he is too good. " Evander loved me too well to make life with him endurable," she said. " I expected my husband to be a strong oak on which I might lean. I did not want a man who gave me my way in everything." Evander, in his written reply to his wife's complaints, says: "My treatment of my wife is not the kind she was accustomed to at her own home. When we were married she used to tell me what heavenly happiness she was having compared with the time she had with her stepfather. Now she says she yearns for a man who will boss her plenty and make her stand round. About this oak tree business, I am inclined to the belief that if a branch or two from some sturdy tree had been properly administered where it would do the most good from time to time, I could have proved myself more worthy of the title 'model husband.'"

THE WELL-TO-DO AND THE WORSHIP OF DRUGS.

WHEN the medical student is first asked the treatment of something or other, he answers with the name of some drug—for example, salicylates in rheumatic fever—though the initial word should be not the name of drug but bed. He has to learn, if he is wise, never to allude to a drug in writing an answer, until he has exhausted his knowledge of other methods, else the love of magic which is still latent in all of us, and to which I, in some measure, attribute drugworship, will surely obsess him so that he forgets to note such essentials as, let us say, the withholding of beef-steak, or the engagement of a nurse.

Your modern physician knows far more about drugs than did any of his predecessors: for every known drug has now been tested as to its actions, not only in disease, but in health; yet, writes "a Physician" in the " Pall Mall Gazette," though this later study, pharmacology, is practically a new science, the use of drugs by the physician is more cautious and circumscribed every day; we have learnt, in great measure, the causation of disease, taught us by the illustrious French chemist, Pasteur and in so learning have learnt the irrelevancy of drugs in nine cases out of ten, save in relief of symptoms. So much for our point of view.

Now the modern druggist has spent much labour in improving the format of drugs, so that, what with purity of preparation, insolation of active principles with their tiny doses, the introduction of capsules—not to mention the hypodermic syringe—drug-taking has been immensely facilitated, and the public can drug itself with much more convenience than formerly. And it has not neglected the opportunity.

ALCOHOL IN PATENT MEDICINES.

Here I am going to refer to only one class of drugs. Let the public swallow aperient waters and dinner pills, and harmless alkaline preparations for gout and rheumatism to its heart's content. I have not a word to say of the dangers of taking a very large number of familiar patent medicines. Nine out of ten contain aloes, which is a useful and harmless drug. My quarrel and warning is concerned with patent medicines only in this degree, that some of them are unquestionably none other than means of distributing alcohol. Now alcohol is more or less a type of the kind of drug against the indiscriminate use of which this article is most urgently directed. I make no further reference to it, and will refer rather to drugs which are never advertised, and some of which are more serious than even alcohol in their results.

They all belong to the same category; all act upon the nervous system. It is our nervous organization that we civilised peoples chiefly abuse; and none so much as the well-to-do. The nervous strain endured by the young girl during the " season " is a perpetual wonder to the physician, who contemplates with astonishment the force of the motives which impel her thereto. They pay chiefly in nervous excitement, in insomnia, in neuralgia, in headaches; and most important, in periods of depression and nervous exhaustion. Spencer's Law of Rhythm applies here as everywhere else. There is what the physiologist calls the " irritability of weakness," and there is dulness that succeeds thereto. Now let us look at the corresponding drugs.

The most dangerous meet both conditions, nerve excitement and nerve depression; and in meeting both, they "cause" both. Typical, of course, are alcohol and opium (in such forms as laudanum and morphia). These drugs, as everyone knows, first excite and then depress the nervous system. The physician uses opium and its derivatives only for the second action; the public uses them for both and alcohol for the first action, which the physician desires only in urgent cases of fainting or collapse.

Of somewhat less importance than these two drugs in their numerous forms are those which answer only to the demand for a sedative. I name each of these with a solemn warning; and beseech the reader who doubts the need of it to look at the advertisements of homes for drug habits in medical papers, and judge whether there must not be a grave demand to meet such an enormous supply. Observing that some of these drugs do cause a preliminary stimulation which may add to their attractiveness, I name, in approximate order of danger and disaster, cocaine, choral, trional, sulphonal, antipyrin, antifebrin (acetanilid), paraldehyde, and chlorodyne. There are many more; and I might mention other, eau de Cologne, and sal volatile, which approximate more or less to alcohol. Every one of these substances has its victims, especially amongst the well-to-do of to-day, and notably is their number increasing amongst women. There is reason to believe that America is worse off than we are yet in this matter.

NARCOMANIA.

The great French physician Charcot introduced the term morphino mania to describe the (hypodermic) use of morphia as he saw it; but the number of these drugs has so much increased since his day that we want a more generic term, and since these drugs are all more or less narcotic (from "vapkow"—I grow torpid), we have coined the term narcomania, of which alcoholism is really only the oldest and gravest variety, and morphino mania the next.

Now this article will not be of the smallest service to those who are already completely under the influence of one or more of these and similar subtances. The rather am I concerned with those who have lately invested in one of those nice little bottles, of antipyrin tables, or, still worse, in a hypodermic syringe. And, first of all, let me appeal to the reason; and thereafter to the emotions, so much more important in matters of volition.

My appeal to the reason has already been forshadowed. Cannot these people see that they are visibly being drawn into a vicious circle? They are treating not the underlying condition, but its symptom, not the bridge or the foul air of the ball-room, but the insomnia or the headache. Their method would be imperfect enough if they used no drugs at all, but employed, as often must the physician, the many devices, let us say, by which Morpheus may be wooed. Even then their course would be irrational, but it would not be dangerous. To leave the cause untouched, and to treat the insomnia with chloral or laudanum is palpably to render these drugs more necessary next time.

I could make my appeal to the emotion sensational and ghastly enough, if I would. I might point to suicide and crimes, to loss of moral sense, to actual insanity, to physical disease, to shame unspeakable, to blighted promise, to miserable children, to loss of life and honour. Any physician could recount cases too horrible for public contemplation. But I am no word-painter, and, indeed, I fear that only too many readers are in no need of enlightenment. They have suffered, as I have.

Here, more stringently than in any other case the motto is " obsta principiis." People think they can stop in time; but they do not realise that it is always easier to stop to-day than to-morrow. You may decline to toboggan, or may get in and then get out or may pull yourself up in the first yard, but hardly after twenty. These drugs, in proportion to their potency, get at the very root of the matter; they attack the nervous centres which control: the centres for inhibition. This is the reason of their power, for when the citadel of inhibition is lost, all is lost; and they waste no time in attacking the outlying defences.

If you turn round and blame me and my profession, and quote cases—they abound—where the doctor wrote the prescription and the patient took care to repeat it, and send copies to his or her friends, I have hardly any defence. I can only say that it ought not to be possible to repeat prescriptions save with a doctor's order (only we are notoriously a money-loving lot, and when we say this, of course, we have an eye solely to the number of our visits thus necessitated), and that no reputable chemist will copy a prescription. Further, I have to plead that the public knows too much as well as too little; and that no law prevents you from obtaining a bottle of antipyrin tablets when you please. And, lastly, I have to plead that we are getting to know better and that, when the public is better educated in these matters (which end may this article serve), it will fight shy of the practitioner who habitually scores facile and illicit successes over his more conscientious brother by using these powerful drugs right and left—curing madame's insomnia, perhaps, to endow her with a lasting curse.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

RUSSIA CONSIDERS TERMS.

WHAT SHE WILL CONCEDE.

THE INDEMNITY PROBLEM.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S RECEPTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that notwithstanding official denials, according to information he has received from a source enjoying high patronage, the question of the conditions upon which Russia is prepared to make peace, has not only been formally discussed by the Tsar, but has been practically decided, viz :—Japanese suzerainty over Korea, the cession of Liaotung, the conversion of Vladivostock into an open port, the neutral international administration of the Chinese Eastern railway and the restoration to China of Manchuria, south of Harbin.

The only difficulty is the question of indemnity upon which it is known Japan will insist. It is possible Russia may risk another battle before a decision is made, but in view of the military difficulties and the internal situation, peace is probable shortly, if the indemnity question can be arranged.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

General Stoessel at Theodosia was subsequently welcomed by the Municipality.

Addressing a large crowd which assembled, he justified the surrender of Port Arthur and was indignant at the misrepresentations published about him.

The throng included many relatives of those who died at Port Arthur. General Stoessel himself consoled the widows and orphans. The people kissed his hands and some cried from happiness and some from grief.

It was altogether a singular demonstration.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S LAST ORDER.

The "Cnefoo Daily News" of the 25th ult. has the following translation of the last order of General Stoessel, issued to the Port Arthur garrison on the 2nd of January last :—

Staff Order No. 984. Heroic defenders of Port Arthur : On February 8th (Russian style January 26th) 1904, Port Arthur was for the first time shaken by the thunder of the guns of the enemy. It was the attack of the torpedo-boats upon our squadron stationed in the roadstead. From that time eleven months have elapsed. At first we were subjected to a bombardment from the sea ; after this, from the month of May the land battle commenced. he brave defence of the Kinchou position has received just praise.

After we evacuated Kinchou the remarkable outpost fights began. Which deserves the higher praise, the bold advance of the enemy or his stubborn perseverance ? He had massed against us large numbers, especially artillery. Or shall we praise your astonishing self-sacrifice and bravery, and the intelligent work of your artillery ?

The positions Swaishangao, Talingao, and Upilatze, the heights 173, 163 and 86, and Green Hill will always remains in your memory and in that of posterity. All of us will marvel at the manner in which these places were captured and wonder how many lives were sacrificed.

From the middle of May until July 30th you kept the enemy from the fortress, and only at the end of July was he able to shell our forts on the hills. An order cannot describe in detail the many heroic deeds and the bravery which the garrison has shown from February 8th until now. When you were compelled to retire to the next nearest fortifications, Takushan, Shaokushan, Corner Hill, Kumirnsky, and Waterworks Redoubts Nos. 1 and, 4, you held the enemy a long time before the fortress itself. At High Hill what valuable service and what bravery did you not show ! The nations, even in September, were astonished that we were able to hold out without support from the outside. Indeed, it is an exceptional record. The large number of casualties proves the strong resistance our soldiers have shown. It also tells of your almost superhuman efforts. Only you glorious soldiers of the Czar, could have so endured.

The eleven-inch shell, hitherto unknown factors in war, have caused dreadful destruction, better to say annihilation. Not long ago, on December 15th our brave Major-General Kondratchenko, with eight officers was killed by such a shell, which exploded on a neighbouring casemate of Fort No. 2. There is no protection against these 500 to 600 pound shells. All our hospitals and lazarets have been damaged or destroyed by shells. The beton work of all our forts, and the guns themselves have been destroyed. Our ammunition is almost exhausted. Beside this we have an enemy who gives no rest or quarter, and destroys all he can. Even though you think your bravery and endurance are without limit, there is a limit to all things—there is a limit even to your resistance.

As the enemy approached nearer, he brought his batteries with him, at last Port Arthur was surrounded with a cordon of steel, and the assaults began. They continued through August, September, October, November and December. These assaults have no parallel in the world's history. Their fury you received with your breasts, and the heroic and numerous troops of the enemy were broken against you as against a rock. The enemy had an enormous advantage in his overwhelming and excellent artillery which was placed at close range, thereby causing you irreparable damage.

At last your strength was exhausted. Of the forty thousand which the garrison originally numbered, scattered over a front twenty-seven "versts" in length, there remained less than nine thousand, and of this number nearly half were sick and dying.

Under such circumstances, and after the capture of the main Fort No. 3 and Fortress No. III, the entire Chinese wall, Kuropatkin Lunette, and Battery B, which meant nearly the whole east front, it would have been impossible to defend the west front to Liaotishan. To continue the defence of this part would have been a daily murder of our men. It is the duty of every commander to prevent the sacrifice of his troops.

It is with deep sorrow in my heart I perform the sacred duty imposed on me to end this struggle and to evacuate the fortress under the best possible terms. The fortress, now that our squadron is destoryed, no longer has the value it had as a refuge for our ships. The squadron does not now exist. Our second important mission—to divert as large a portion as possible from the enemy's main army—we have fulfilled. An army more than a hundred thousand strong has been dashed and crushed against your breasts.

It is with deep sorrow in my heart, but fully conscious that I have performed my sacred duty to the Czar and to the country, that I have decided to evacuate the fortress.

My brave heroes, it is hard after eleven months' defence to leave the fortress, but my decision was prompted by a full knowledge that further resistance meant the useless slaughter of brave men who have been fighting constantly since the 8th of February. Our great sovereign and our dear country will not condemn us. Your deeds are known to the world, and the world admires them.

As adjutant General of the Emperor, I take the liberty of thanking you in the name of our sovereign for your self-sacrifice and bravery, and for your great efforts during the prolonged siege—a siege which has exterminated three fourths of the defenders of the fortress. With faith in the Almighty and with the sign of the Cross, we will cherish the names of the brave defenders who have laid down their lives in battle for religion, Czar, and country.

From General to enlisted man, I thank you, my brave comrades, for what you have done. I consider it my duty to express my thanks to my fellow-officers. I thank the devoted surgeons, Red Cross nurses, and helpers, and all who have aided in the defence.

In discharging our obligations to all those who still remain, we will remember with devotion comrades in arms who fell in honour in all the battles of this bloody campaign. God will give rest to their ashes, and memory will live for evermore in the hearts of their countrymen.

The terms of the capitulation will be published later. Now and in future, until your return to your homes, you will conduct yourselves like honourable warriors. During your period of trial you will not darken your record by any unseemly conduct. Remember that the Czar, Russia, and the nations are looking at you. Let all know that the Russian soldier is strong in time of trial as in time of success.

THE COSSIPORE STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

Of the 2,500 native workmen of Cossipore Shell factory here who been on strike, nearly 2,000 have resumed work, and it is expected that the balance will also give in.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

BRITISH IMPORT DUTY.

At an annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association here to-day, the principal matters discussed were : The crushing duty imposed upon the tea imported into England, and the difficulties industry has to contend with in India in connection with the labour supply. In regard to the former, Mr. Lockhart Smith, who presided, referred appreciatively to Lord Curzon's cable to the Secretary of State, protesting against the duty, and explained the measures, the Association is taking to endeavour to obtain some relief. The labour supply question was also very fully gone into. Mr. Ashton and other speakers supporting the proposals put forward by the Chairman for the resuscitation of a central recruiting agency.

BENGAL WINTER CROPS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

As some set off to the damage done by frost in Central and Northern India, the winter crops in Bengal are likely to be heavy. The official estimates published to-day, place the probable outturn of the wheat crop at ninety-five per cent. of the normal and of the oil seed crop at ninety per cent. Last year's oil seed crop was estimated at 84 per cent.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The annual report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the last year is published. It gives particulars of the immense number of commercial and other questions which have come before the Chamber, during the past twelve months, and places on record the action taken in each instance. Most of these matters have been made public at the time of occurrence, but the report is interesting for reference and as showing the useful part which the Chamber continues to play in the commercial life of Calcutta.

The proceedings and resolution of the recent Conference of the Associated Chambers are also published.

SPORTS IN CALCUTTA.

In the paperchase held here to-day, Captain Rennie was first and Dr. Forsyth second. This puts Captain Rennie five points a-head of Mr. Punch for the average Cup.

The Pony chase afterwards was won by Mr. Parsons, Mr. Thomas being second, Mr. Crump's Grey in this race brought his owner to grief, but the broken nose which resulted is not serious.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

Major-General Pretyman is granted leave out of India for eight months.

Colonel Rundall, Indian Army officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Southern Brigade, during Colonel Mayne's absence on leave.

Colonel Mackenzie Kennedy officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad Division, vice Colonel Rundall.

Colonel Fasken, 52nd Sikhs. officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar, vice Colonel Westmorland proceeding on leave.

Colonel H. Read officiates as Colonel on the Staff Karachi Brigade vice General Abbott proceeding on leave.

Colonel Hastings, 92nd Punjabis, officiates as Colonel on the Staff Rangoon Brigade vice Colonel Lawford proceeding on leave.

Colonel Chase, 128th Pioneers, acts as A. A. G. at Mhow vice Colonel Aspinall proceeding on leave.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE, illustrated with magic lantern slides, on "Things Japanese," was delivered last evening at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute by Professor W. H. Sharp of the Elphinstone College, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., was in the chair, and there was a fairly good attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The lecturer began by disclaiming any idea that he knew all about Japan on the strength of the few months he had spent there last year; but said that at least he had seen more of it than was done by many tourists. He then referred to the origin and meaning of the name Japan. The epithet "small" so often applied to the country might be true in a sense ; but the population exceeded that of the British Isles or that of France: it was steadily increasing ; it was homogeneous and united to an extraordinary degree. The climate and seasons of Japan were then referred to, as well as the general character of the country which is so mountainous that only a small percentage of the area is capable of cultivation. Earthquakes and other volcanic phenomena are frequent. The conditions of travelling are far more favourable than those of India, at any rate for those who do not object to Japanese accommodation. The lecturer then dwelt on the modes of conveyance, the nature of Japanese houses, and the manner of life in their inns. A number of lantern slides were exhibited to illustrate war scenes, the dress of the people, the interior of their homes, meals, amusements, and lastly the Japanese baby. Professor Sharp concluded by observing that he had travelled more than five thousand miles in Japan, in a time of war, when Japan was fighting for her very existence with a great European power, and that he had experienced nothing but civility from the people, nor had he sustained any inconvenience beyond some delays on the railway. The proceedings concluded with votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the Chairman

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agents for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IRELAND AND HOME RULE.

Mr. Redmond's Amendment.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO UNIONISTS.

THE MOTION DEFEATED.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Mr. Redmond's amendment to the Address was last night rejected in the House of Commons by 286 against 235 votes.

In the course of the debate Sir. H. Campbell Bannerman said he still continued to support the policy of a thorough fundamental alteration of the whole system of Irish Government.

Mr. Balfour said it was evident that Home Rule was still a living and a burning question, and he appealed to the Unionists to sink their differences and not let smaller controversies imperil the Unionist cause.

THE MILITIA ENLISTMENT.

Proposed Foreign Service.

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Lords authorising the enlistment of the Militia for service abroad when embodied.

BRITISH ARMY RECRUITING.

Effect of the New Terms

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Donoughmore announced that the recruiting under the new nine years' service system had proved most satisfactor). 8,427 men having enlisted between the 27th October and 11th February,

LORD KITCHENER'S REFORM SCHEMES.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The "Standard" yesterday and to-day has published prominently special articles on the Indian Army emphasizing Lord Kitchener's reform scheme being confronted by obstruction at every turn owing to the pernicious dual system whereby the Military member of Council enjoys parallel authority with the Commander-in-Chief.

The "Standard", commenting upon the same says that the results of the system threaten to be deplorable and the Home Goverment must intervene. The nation, it says, will prefer the deliberate views of Lord Kitchener to those of the Military adviser who is his subordinate in rank and experience,

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

Resignation Rumours Denied.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Lord Dudley denies that he has any intention of resigning.

IRELAND AND DEVOLUTION.

MR. WYNDHAM'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cabling on the 21st instant, states .—Mr. Wyndham's speech indicates that the Dunraven-MacDonnell incident was due to the fact that Mr. Wyndham failed to make Sir Antony MacDonnell understand where to draw the line,and even misled him by permitting analogies between desirable Irish reforms and the existing Indian system from ignorance of the fact that the provincial Councils are semi-elective.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

SECOND DAY.

The judging of the Horse Show on the Marine Lines maidan was resumed yesterday morning, in cool and pleasant weather, when the task of the judges was limited exclusively to Driving Competitions in which there were some clever manipulations of the ribbons by both the ladies and gentlemen who entered the arena. Some splendid cattle were again entered and "par excellence" was the one owned by Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana to whom the first prize in the first event was very rightly awarded, the second prize going to Mr. R. M. Dalal, who proved very smart with the reins. In the Driving Competition for Ladies, Miss J. Brodie Mills showed a complete mastery in the management of her pony, and though the other ladies were well up to the mark, the judges thought proper to give the palm to her. The Driving Competition for Tandems was won by Mr. R. M. Dalal ; no second prize having been given. Among those, who competed in the Driving Competition for Pairs unfortunately not one succeeded in annexing the prize, the competitors having all failed to register the requisite number of points.

There will be no Show this afternoon in consequence of the Races at Mahalaxmi, but an attractive programme has been arranged for to-morrow, both morning and afternoon. Besides the various events for horses in the morning, there will be the Dog Show, the judging of which takes place at 7-30 a.m. Details :—

Class 31.—Driving Competition, Single Harness. Judges : Mr. F. A. Prevost and Lieut.-Col. Broome.

Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana's	1
Mr R M Dalal's	2
Mrs R Deane's	0
Mr G Prier de Saone's	0
Mr G Currimbhoy's	0
Mr Sulleman Abdool Wahed's	0
Lieut.-Col. Brodie Mills's	0
Mr K D Wadia's	0

Class 32.—Driving Competition, Single Harness, for Ladies only. Judges : Mr. F. A. Prevost and Lieut.-Col. Broome.

Miss J Brodie Mills's	1
Mrs Osborne's	0
Miss Willis's	0
Mrs W E Crum's	0

Class 30.—Driving Competition Tandems. Judges : Mr. F. A. Prevost and Lieut.-Col. Broome.

Mr R M Dalal	1
Mr K D Wadia	0
Mr F N Fardunji	0

Class 29.—Driving Competitions—Pairs. Judges : Mr. F. A Prevost and Lieut.-Col. Broome.

Mr F N Fardunji.
Mr P D Lam.
Mr K D Wadia.
Mr R M Dalal.

No Prize awarded.

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BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

THE fourth day's events of the Bombay big meeting were gone through yesterday afternoon on the Mahalaxmi Race course when there was again a very large attendance in both enclosures. Six events, as usual, figured on the official cards, the entries, especially in the last race, being large. In the first event some extraordinary racing was witnessed, when Veera, Pat C, and Omelette finished at the post in a dead line. The dead heat had to be run off after the races when Veera snatched the victory from Omelette by only a head. Pat C was unfortunately badly left in the running, though much was expected of him. Upsets were the order of the day and punters had anything but a good time of it. The second event, the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Purse, attracted eleven entrants. St. Gatien left the paddock a hot favourite, Narunjee having also been liberally supported. Skylark, however, upset all calculations by racing home winner from Narunjee. For the Flying Plate nine horses stripped. Thomond was, made the favourite, but Court Belle accounted for another upset. The Second Dealers' Plate drew thirteen to the scratch, and though Hampstead was the most fancied, Arab Lord added yet another upset. The race for the Mahalaxmi Plate was an open affair,the result proving in favour of Loyal, Galley Slave and Russley Rose being a dead heat second. The Asian Plate, which found no less then sixteen entries, closed the afternoon's proceedings, the laurels going to Mr. Bushari's Panala II, with Yerbo second and Rose third.

The Lawn Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under, which not have won flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March, 1902,and All Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs

Mr G K's ch aus m Veera 9st 12lbs.....Meisom 1
Mr R R S's ch aus m Omelette 7st 13lbs Robertson 2
Mr J D Scott's b sth a h Pat C 9st 7lbs.....Ames 3

Also ran :—Key West, 9 2, Hoyt ; Pet Girl, 8-5, Southall ; Blackthorn, 8-4, Russel ; Hood Monk, 6-4, Kamad.

The Race :—An excellent race, Omelette started off first and kept a short lead for some distance when it was collared by Blackthorn. At the turn home Omelette again advanced, but was again collared near the winning post by Veera and Pat C., all three finishing a dead heat, with Olga next. Time—1 min 3 secs.

Betting :—3 to 1 against Pet Girl, 5 to 1 Omelette 7 to 1 Pat C. Key West, Olga and Hooded Monk, 8 to 1 Veera.

After the races the dead heat was run off. Veera went out favourite at evens. Pat C, at 6 to 4 against and Omelette at 4 to 1 against. The rise of the barrier found Omelette getting away earliest, Pat C lying last. At the three furlong post Veera drew up level with Omelette and advanced near home and won in a most exciting finish by a head. Time 1 min, 3 secs.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse.—Rs. 2,000 ; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200, A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 furlongs

Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 8st 5lbs Comerkhan 1
Mr F M Garda's b a h Narunjee 9st 11b.....Ames 2
Mr G K's b a h Berlin 7st 8lbs.....Meisom 3

Also ran :—Adonis, 8st 7lbs, South-all ; St. Gatien 8-4, Robinson ; Shaiboob 8-2, Bowker ; Faithful, 7-13, Etal ; Selpine, 7-6, Hoyt ; Eed, 7-0, Bennet ; Towakel, 6-7, Nama,

The Race.—Another good race. The field kept well in a bunch till the three furlong post where Skylark took up a short lead with Narunjee second and Eed lying last, Passing the curve Narunjee advanced but near home again lost its place to Skylark, who won by three-quarters of a length, Berlin being third. Half a length separated second and third. Time—2min. 7secs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against St. Gatien, 3 to 1 Narunjee, 4 to 1 Skylark, 6 to 1 Selpine, 8 to 1 Adonis, 10 to 1 Berlin, 12 to 1 Money Spinner, 20 to 1 Shaiboob. 30 to 1 the remainder.

The Flying Plate.—Rs. 3,000 out of which second receives Rs. 700, and the third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Finch's b e m Court Belle 7st 4lbs....Meisom 1
Messrs Moran and McNab's b aus m Epitome 7st 11lbs.....Bennet 2
Mr J D Scott's ch e m Amplify 9st 4lbs.....Ames 3

Also ran ;—Dulcimer, 9st, 12lbs., Robinson ; Royalist 8-6, Roberson ; Adelaide, 8-1, Southall ; Harpist, 8-0, Heroo ; Thomond, 7-12, Firth ; Carrewick, 6 3, Kamad,

The Race—A level start. The field kept well together till the home turn where Epitome broke through, New home Court Belle overtook the field and won by three-quarters of a length, with Amplify a good third. Time 1—1 1-5 secs

Betting—3 to 1 against Amplify, 5 to 1 Epitome and Dulcimer, 6 to 1 Carewick, 7 to 1 Thomond, 8 to 1 Court Belle, and Harpist, 10 to 1 Aadelaide, 15 to 1 Royalist.

The Second Dealers.—Rs. 3,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 700, and the third Rs. 300. For Arabs imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July, 1904 and which are the property of, or which have been bought from the importer, W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winner of New Plate 5lbs. of Melton Plate 12lbs. (not cumulative) Allawances—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.)

Messrs M Goculdas A Nanjee and A M Ameer's ch a h Arabs Lord 7st 7lbs.....Meisom 1
Messrs M G S Mahomed and A A Saif's ch a h Tarchreet 9st .....Hoyt 2
Aga S Shah'sch a h Ajax, late Protectors 7st 7lbs Kamad 3

Also ran :—Hampstead, 8st. 7lbs, C B Mahomed ; Shweman, 8-10, Southall ; Hundi Flag, 8-7, Heroo ; Mishall, 8-5, Robinson ; Speedwell, 8-5 Comerkhan ; Mardin, 8-5, Etal ; Karadev, 8-2, Elliott ; Hundani, 7-12 Kanai ; Practical, 7-7 Traham ; Thoria, 6-0 ; Dhondi,

The Race :—Arab Lord was the first to show its heels. Ajax was in close attendance, with Tachreet third. This order was maintained to the straight where Tachreet and Ajax changed places. Arab Lord winning easy by 2 1-2 lengths. Tachreet coming home second, and Ajax third. A length separated second and third. Time—1min. 52 1-5secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Hampstead, 3 to 1 Tachreet, 4 to 1 Arab Lord 8 to 1 Ajax. 20 to 1 Humidi Flag and Speedwell, and any odds the remainder.

The Mahaluxhmi Plate.—Rs. 2,000 out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1902.

Mr J A Manning's ch aus g Loyal 9st 5lbs Southall 1
Mr E J Marashall's ch e g Galley Slave 8st 12lbs Ames 2
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 7st 9lbs...Firth 3

Also ran :—Shotover, 8st. 10lbs. Kamad, 9-1, Robinson ; Riverside, 8-12, Elliott ; Testwood, 8 9, Hoyt ; Dunbell, 8-1 Morrison ; Rossi, 7-7 Meisom.

The Race—Galley Slave opened the running, Russley Rose and Loyal being well up behind, the same order was kept up right through till near winning post where Loyal broke through from the outer a rails and won by three-quarter of a length, Galley Slave and Russley Rose being a dead heat second. Time—1 min 42 3-5 secs

Betting—3 to 1 Galley Slave, 5 to 1 Loyal, 6 to 1 St Marquis. Shotover, Rossi, and Testwood, 8 to 1 Dunbell, 10 to 1 Riverside, 12 1 Russley Rose, 30 to 1 Stoddart.

The Asian Plate.—Rs 1,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II. (7 st) Russell 1
Mr Yussoof Yunasee's b a h Yerbo (7st 11 lbs) Meisom 2
Mr B R S's b a h Rose (9st 3lbs)..... Ames 3

Also ran ;—Oriental, 9st 12lbs, Kamad ; Hermit, 9-0, Southall ; Mint, 8-11, Elliott ; Ptarmigan 8-10, Evans ; Farewell, 8-4, C B Mahomed ; Bumblepuppy, 7-9, A Hoyt ; Dilerjung, 7-5, Bowker. Zuriff, 7-2 Etul ; Grey Leg, 7-13 Dhondi : Huddall, 6-12, Heroo ; Winchester, 6-11, Traham ; Umber, 6-10 Bennett. Erhan, 6-0. Native

The Race.—Winchester broke away from the start and kept the lead till the three furlong post where Rose, Yerbo, and Panala took up the running. Near home Panala broke through and won by half a length from Yerbo, Rose, being third. A neck divided second and third. Time—1min 42 3-5secs.

Betting—4 to 1 against Oriental 5 to 1 Mint and Yerbo, 8 to 1 Rose, 12 to 1 Hermit, Ptarmigan Farewell, Bumblepuppy, Dilerjung Zuriff, Panala II and Huddall; 40 to 1 Umber and Erhan.

A DESPATCH from Valparaiso to the "New York Herald" states that Signor Pedro Rossignol, an Italian resident of Buenos Ayres, has just crossed the Cordillera range of the Andes mountains in an automobile, making an ascent of 13,000 feet.

IN establishing his world's records on Osmond-Daytona beach, Florida, Mr. MacDonald, who covered a kilometre in 23 sec., founded a new world's five miles record in 3 min. 17 sec., and a world's mile record in 34 2-5 sec., drove a British built car, which was shod with Dunlop motor tyres. In making the mile record Mr. MacDonald reached the great speed of 104'66 miles an hour.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, presiding. The re were present : Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

BLANKETS FOR PATIENTS.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that he had sanctioned the purchase of 1,000 "Follower's Blankets" from the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Limited. at Rs. 2-13-0 per blanket for the use of patients, suffering from plague and other infectious diseases.

The letter was recorded.

LIGHTING OF MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Standing Committee that he had accepted the tender of Mr. Mahler at twelve annas per lamp per month for lighting, extinguishing, cleaning and maintaining, &c., &c., the incandescent gaslamps at the several Municipal markets and the Bomanji Wadia fountain clock for a period of one year.

The Committee resolved to record the letter.

FILLING IN THE GILDER TANK.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, who stated that tenders were invited for the work of filling in the Gilder Tank. Five tenders were received of which one from Messrs. Mahomedkhan Rasoolkhan and Co., at Rs. 15,182, was the lowest and the Commissioner recommended the sanction of the Committee to the acceptance of that tender.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's recommendation, subject to the Corporation's sanction to the acceptance of the tender.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

The Committee gave its approval, subject to the Corporation's sanction, to the purchase, from Messrs. Fardunji Framji and Sons, of 1,050 tons Cardiff coal and 6,050 tons of the Bombay Company's Desharghurs coal, the former at a total cost of Rs. 27,225 and the latter at a cost of Rs. 68,818-12-0,

PROTECTION OF WATER METERS.

The following letter to the address of the Chairman from Mr. P. H. J. Rustomji was referred to the Commissioner, for favour of remarks : "I have to bring to your notice that the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works threatens to cut off the water supply of my premises 'Jer Villa" No. 6, Woodhouse Road, Bombay, if I do not replace the lid of the meter-box. I am of opinion that this ought to be done by the Municipality. I pay meter rent and therefore every expenditure connected with the meters ought to be borne by the Municipality. The responsibility ought to be on the Municipality as I was compelled to have the meter outside my premises. It is impossible for me to protect the meter or the box outside my compound. Under the circumstances, the water-supply ought not to be cut off. But if the Standing Committee thinks otherwise, I have to request that the same may be intimated to me before the supply is cut off."

COLLECTION OF TOWN DUTIES.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner :—"I have to state that in the current year's budget a sum of Rs. 52,000 has been provided for the payment of commission and other charges to the Bombay Port Trust for the collection of Town Duties. Out of this grant there is a balance of Rs. 215-3-11 after paying commission charges up to the end of December last. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 15,300 will be required to meet commission, &c., charges for January and February 1905. Under these circumstances, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 15,000."

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 15,000 from the surplus Cash Balance.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The following letter from the Commissioner with regard to improvement of streets in the City and the financing of expenditure in connection therewith :—"I have to state for the information of the Corporation that it has been the practice in the past to provide in the Revenue Budget a lump sum of Rs. one lakh for set-backs. In practice set-backs are usually taken up a considerable time after they are sanctioned, as owners are not as a rule willing to surrender them until the buildings are reconstructed and in many cases the sanction lapses,as owners often prefer to leave their buildings as they are rather than set them back on improvement. It has, therefore, been always impossible to say exactly what amount of expenditure might have to be incurred in any year, but experience has shown that in the past the sum of Rs. one lakh was ordinarily sufficient. During the last few years however and especially during the current year, there has been a very great extension of building operations throughout the City, and I am now receiving daily recommendations from the Executive Engineer for the enforcement of set-backs. I have recently introduced a register to enable the progress of the sanctions to be carefully watched and I find that the possible liabilities up to date amount, as pointed out in para 4 of my note on the Revised Estimate, to over Rs. 4 lakhs. These as I have explained are not immediate liabilities and many of them will for the reason mentioned lapse altogether, but the progress of building operations makes it clear that the lump sum of Rs. 1 lakh hitherto provided will not be sufficient, if set-backs are to be enforced as freely as has been the practice up to now. But apart from the number of cases now coming forward, the adoption of the method of valuing on the rental basis has operated to largely enhance the compensation payable and this alone would have necessitated some extra provision. In order to supplement the Revenue Grant, the Corporation have from Loan Funds provided sums of Rs. 80 000 in 1903-1904 and 40,0.0 in the current year and Rs. 1,20,000 in the Budget for 1905-1906 for set-backs in streets, the cost of improving which would exceed Rs. 20,000. Very little expenditure has as yet been defrayed from these grants, but sanctions amounting to about Rs. 1 lakh have given and there are under consideration at the present time proposals which would exhaust the whole of the balances. These come chiefly from B Ward where extensive alterations and repairs to buildings are being made and where, under the new system of valuations the cost of land often exceeds Rs. 300 per square yard. In the Revised Estimates for the current year a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been reserved as an extra grant from revenue for street improvements, and as the balance now available is under Rs. 20,000, I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to this sum being made available for expenditure during the current year. I would also request that the Corporation should appoint a Committee to go into the whole question in consultation with the Commissioner and settle a definite policy for the future. It will no doubt be considered essential that the narrow streets in the native town should be widened as opportunity offers and the present rate of expenditure may be looked on as abnormal and not likely to continue for many years. On the other hand it is impossible to make unlimited grants for this purposes from revenue and it will be necessary to consider whether certain of the wider streets should not be excluded from present operations and whether with a view to spreading the expenditure over a considerable period of time a special loan should not be raised."

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation for consideration and orders with the recommendation of the Committee that unde. the circumstances sanction be given to an extra grant of Rs. 50,000.

PLAGUE AND SMALLPOX.

DR. TURNER'S REPORT.

The Committee next considered the Execution Health Officer's Report for the fourth quarter of 1904. The Health Officer in the report stated as follows :—In my last quarterly report, I went fully into the difficulties we have to contend with in controlling plague and the administration of Public Health generally, and in speaking of the prospects for the coming cold weather, I said "it cannot be said with certainty that the same favourable conditions will prevail with our diminishing area for camps. Nothing short of the removal of the population from the overcrowded parts of the City will help us to meet the next epidemic with any confidence." Unfortunately our facilities have not been increased and my foreboding has come true, and the epidemic of plague and small-pox, we are now passing through, is likely to be a very severe one. In the south of the City at Colaba, plague and smallpox are very prevalent, and we have had the greatest difficulty in removing cases to hospital or in isolating them at the houses. We have some difficulty in persuading parents or relations to allow their children or friends to be removed at all ; but when they have to be taken 5 miles in an ambulance, the task of persuading them becomes very great. To try and overcome this difficulty we have put up a few sheds at Colaba as a temporary measure and people freely use them ; but I am quite convinced that had we had a proper hospital many lives could have been saved, the disease could have been checked, and much misery and discomfort prevented.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The New French Ministry.

SCENES AT THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

AN OPERA PREMIERE.

PARIS, FEB. 3.

M. ROUVIER has made his bow to the public, and it remains to note the effect of his appearance. Majorities do not always speak the truth. The new Premier had a majority of three hundred. But that vote responded to a necessity of the situation. Had he not secured three quarters of the house—that is to say all the elements which profess any shade of Republicanism—those Parliamentary groups might well have been accused of "parti pris" against the new Ministry. Despite the figures the "debut" was not a success. M. Rouvier did not create a favourable impression upon old Parliamentary hands, and those accustomed to note the form of new performers. In the Tribune he had the manner of the stump orator, rather than of the statesman, whose accents carry with them the suggestion of truth and sincerity. His handling of the Governmental programme caused some observers to remark : "The Ministry of Equivocation." M. Rouvier is a Conservative with Radical companions. That is the keynote to the situation. It is understood that he was selected by the President of the Republic because it was necessary to have a man of tact and conciliation at the head of affairs, in order to weld the Ministerial groups into a composite whole. Moreover, without revealing any great secret, it may be said that M. Loubet, like many veteran Chiefs of State, prefers to preserve the "status quo" to initiating a new wide-sweeping and possibly dangerous experiment. I refer to Church and State. Now the termination of the Presidential term and the General Elections almost synchronise, so that, not unnaturally, the President desires to leave the solution of this momentous question to his successor at the Elysee would have behind him the clear verdict of the country.

It is to some such considerations as these that M. Rouvier owes his summons to office. Admittedly, he is not favourable to Separation—at least, not at this moment. And, reading between the lines of his inaugural speech, that is clearly the impression conveyed. Being a man of undoubted talents, the new Prime Minister thinks he will be able to dominate the situation. It may be that the vote which he secured on Friday evening has lulled him into a false sense of security. In reality his position is most insecure. His Cabinet contains such warring elements that hardly shall it survive a series of sharp Parliamentary "coups." It is notorious that the Combes Ministry fell because it was a house divided against itself. The last Cabinet meetings exhibited a diversity of sentiment amongst the Ministers that reached an acute phase. M.M. Rouvier, Delcasse, and Chaumie were in absolute conflict with their colleagues. It is not unlikely that the same cleavage will before long show itself in the new Cabinet.

Of all forms of folly, it has been said that the most egregious is political prophecy. But there are people braving this consideration, who give the Government three months to live and no more. Englishmen,cannot be entirely disinterested in the speculation. If the Ministry falls, M. Delcasse will fall likewise. One is driven to that conclusion by the events of last Friday. The strongest Foreign Minister that France has had in modern times has many enemies. The debate and the attack of M. Jaures proved that. His supersession at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would be a calamity for the "Entente Cordiale." It is unfortunate that the exigencies of M. Delcasse's position demand his attendance at the Chamber. In the calm atmosphere of the Quai d'Orsay he is the master of the situation. On the other hand, in the Chamber of Deputies his superiority is less evident. He adopts the somewhat dangerous practice, for a Minister in his position, of speaking on the spur of the moment. He is easily "drawn" by some violent attack by a Socialist. In consequence, his public utterances are not always happy ; he protests too much. His best friends consider that he should maintain silence in such situations or follow the practice of M. Gabriel Hanotaux, his predecessor, who only spoke from carefully-prepared notes. Whilst the Chamber has no real competence, either constitutional or technical in foreign affairs, the Opposition delights to "embeter" eminent men of the Government. Whatever measure of importance we attach to the prognostications of a speedy downfall to the Ministry, one fact seems sufficiently apparent : that, go or stay, the present combination will not make for the strength of the Republic. If we assume that it remains until the elections, the last state of the cause will be worse than the first. Opportunity will have been given to the Opposition to create a scandal in reference to the Ministry. The supposed connection of certain members with a stupendous affairs, which being dead yet speaketh, will be worked to the prejudice of the whole Republican party. As a distinguished politician put it to me : "Panama parlers."

Row after row of the seats reserved at the North Sea Inquiry for a special public were filled with an el

Sir Lewis Beaumont, and adopts that of advocate and leader of his side. An unsatisfactory distinction has been made in the hearing of the two sets of witnesses: English and Russian. The fishermen were examined step by step and cross-examined in the same way. The Russian officers, though speaking French perfectly, are allowed to read, unchallenged, long statements of their own in their own language, which is not that of the court, and their cross-examination, by this procedure, is postponed twenty-four hours. One may, perhaps, pass over the absolute suppression of the Fletcher incident, and call attention to the attitude of the Commission towards the firing on the Swedish vessel—a precious piece of corroborative evidence, the whole effect of which has practically been lost. Coupled with these discords and discrepancies is the certainty that the commission can only deliver a pious opinion which will still more increase the sly amusement with which Russians regard the whole affair. The strong man is bound with the unbreakable threads of Russian diplomacy.

The critical moment in the North Sea Inquiry came on Wednesday afternoon, Captain Klado faced Mr. Pickford. The essence of the Russian case was about to be subjected to British legal tests. There was the same crowded attendance, and people at the back of the apartment stood on the plum-coloured plush seats to obtain a view of the witness and the Court over the sea of lace and plumage, the constituents of ladies' head dress, which ebbed and flowed with the tide of feminine emotion and curiosity. With shoulders well back and head well poised, Captain Klado faced his examiner. His face represents a blend of sailor and philosopher—the student traits heightened by the pince-nez. It is certainly the most delicate question that could be put, but one felt that a man who is obviously defective in vision might well have been deceived on that fatal evening as to the "silhouette"—the expression has almost become historic—of a fishing boat and a torpedo craft. Counsel employ strenuous means to shake a witness in the ordinary course of practice, but obviously cross-examination in the particular circumstances of this case had to be pursued with great delicacy and diplomacy. When the witness replied." "It is in my other evidence," "I have already stated that," and so on, Mr. Pickford had nothing to do but to bow to the inference.

Something like sensation went through the court when the President, in his suavest accents, pointed out that the witness had differed from his Admiral in his account of the position of the suspected vessels as to whether they first appeared on the port or starboard side. But the effect was momentary. M. Nekludoff, watching with the anxious care of a mother the performance of her offspring, was ready with an instant rectification. Evidently, the Captain had mistaken the meaning of the word "silhouette" as conveyed by the translator. It was a "malentendu," that was all, and the incident was closed. Just five minutes afterwards Captain Klado burst into English of his own accord, though previously it was declared on his behalf that he did not understand it. "When I came on watch," he said in the tongue of Shakespeare, and then, laughed. His good humour is imperturbable. At every important turn in his evidence he smiles, and his responses are almost jocular. Even Mr. Pickford, ordinarily of judicial gravity, caught at times the infection, and smiled too. The Admiral had said the night was dark and cloudy; Captain Klado said there was a moon, unobscured by the clouds which flecked the sky. For a moment it looked like a discrepancy, but, bless you, it was nothing of the sort! Captain Klado smiled away all the clouds, and left only the bright moon. That was the state of the night when he came on deck.

For two hours the cross-examination continued, and for two hours Captain Klado stood his ground valiantly, making no serious admission likely to damage the continuity of his story. There were the torpedo-boats, clear enough—he had already explained their exact position, and, of course, he adhered to it. There could be no mistake. "How could you be so foolish as to repeat your questions?" the gallant Captain seemed to say, as Mr. Pickford, in the manner of his profession, passed him with a certain insistence. "Would it be possible to be firing at a torpedo-boat a mile away and yet hit a boat one hundred and fifty yards off?" asked counsel in his most insinuating tones, "Extremely possible," said Captain Klado, and one saw that he knew the possibilities of Russian gunnery. There was the rolling of the ship to depress the guns the requisite number of degrees so as to hit the nearer object. The audience laughed from time to time at the ingenuity of the answers, as well as at the "bonhomie" of the man, who seemed to regard "Monsieur l'avocat" quite in the light of a personal friend proposing pleasant little intellectual problems. Once he was asked his opinion of an article appearing in the "Novoe Vremya," which purported to describe the events of the night, and spoke of the fleet having fired upon fishing-boats. Such an account was exaggerated, said the witness, and then it was written by a priest. His fashion of saying "priest" implied a certain contempt for the "cloth"—at least on board ship—and a French neighbour of mine commented that Klado was evidently an anti-Clerical. This priest, he added, was not "chez nous." When the discharge of verbal cannon ceased at five o'clock one was bound to say that Klado the iron-clad had suffered no damage. The result is even more doubtful than it ever the cause of England, truth and justice.

M. Georges Marty, the author of "Daria," the new work performed on Friday evening at the Opera is one of the musical magnates of Paris in his double capacity of professor at the Conservatoire and conductor of the famous Societe des Concerts. It is, however, to his quality of erstwhile "Prix de Rome" that he owes the advantage of having a score accepted by M. Gailhard. To every "Prix" belongs the right of figuring sooner or later, in the repertoire of the Academie Nationale de Musique. In practice it has been "later" rather than "sooner" but by a new regulation the works of the laureates are to be performed in turn. The choice of the Minister of Fine Arts has fallen this time upon M. Marty's "Daria". Mention has been made of the hesitation of the authorities, when the work entered rehearsal, to allow of its production in view of its possible reference to Russian domestic affairs, but these scruples were set on one side by the Russian Embassy itself. M. Gailhard has mounted the work with his usual taste and provided an admirable interpretation. The authors of this book, M. M. Aderer and Ephraim, have devised a love story between moujiks, crossed by the illicit designs of their lord and master. In the end, condign, if cruel, punishment is meted out, by the slaying of the would-be abductor and the burning of the body. The composer, having to work in a special atmosphere, has sought local colour by going straight to national melodies. He owes most of his success to the happy use he makes of purely Russian themes. A ballet based on these and a song—magnificently sung by M. Delmas—were warmly encored by a house which delighted generally, in the spectacle. There are, in all, no fewer than seventeen original Russian themes in M. Marty's score. On this occasion the audience had the pleasure of applauding a debutante, Mlle. Vix, in the title role. Besides that admirable artist M. Delmas should be noted a charming and rising tenor in the person of M. Rousselière.

GAMBLING IN A BOAT.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty disposed of an appeal preferred by Jusaf Ali and thirteen other Hindoos and Mahomedans, who were convicted by Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, of gambling in a boat in the harbour, and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. H. C. Coyaji and Mr. F. Oliviera, pleaders, appeared for the appellants. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Acting Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Their Lordships, after hearing counsels' argument, were of opinion that the "Machhwa" or boat chartered by the accused in the harbour, could not be construed in the language of the Gambling Act, to be either "a public place, thoroughfare, nor street." The boat was neither a street nor a thoroughfare, and it was not a public place where the public had access. The conviction and sentence were therefore set aside.

OVERCROWDING THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I would much rather have not had imposed upon me the necessity of writing to you further on the subject. Your correspondent D. H., in the cloak of a querist, has challenged me, and I must reply to him. If by "a gratuitous attack" on the legal profession D. H. means an unvarnished narration of its present real state with moderation and care, with a view to prevent the evil before it is too late, then I plead guilty to the charge at once. But I do not think "a gratuitous attack" ever means that. If in the course of the controversy anybody has been guilty of that charge, it is, Mr. R. P. Karkaria, who has denounced the lawyers of this Presidency as seditious and disloyal. Yet neither D. H. nor Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee, the self-constituted champion of the legal profession, has thought fit to question the propriety of that denunciation.

If D. H., instead of reproducing from Mr. Shapoorjee's last letter a sentence which that gentleman had incompletely transcribed from my letter of the 2nd instant, had read my letter in question and those preceding it, he would have found that his query was superfluous. However, for his edification I will reproduce the following sentences from my letters, which clearly explain what I mean. "So very keen is the struggle for existence that not a few practitioners are obliged against their will to connive at the duplicity and dishonesty, which the touts very often practise upon unwary and ignorant clients." "It would be dreadful to have half-starved lawyers, who, driven by the stress of penury, might resort to dishonorable practices. Their recognition as practitioners by the High Court is an announcement to the public that they are not only versed in the law, but that they are men of honor and high professional integrity." "To my mind too many lawyers of any description in a country are a source of menace, if anything, when they are ill-fed and ill-clad, and depend for their existence solely upon work which comes to them. Would it not be better if their brains, culture and education were used to a better purpose than allowing them to stagnate or run to waste?" Thus, it will be clear to the most obtuse intellect that in using the word "menace" I had not in my mind sedition or disloyalty, but high professional honor and integrity which are absolutely essential for the maintenance of the glorious traditions of the Bar—Yours, &c.,

K. E. GHAMAT.

Eldon Road, Feb. 22nd

"RESIGNED, WE KISS THE ROD."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having perused the criticism on certain portions of the Viceroy's speech, delivered at the last University Convocation of Calcutta, by the Vernacular papers, I can scarcely refrain from ventilating my views upon the speech, particularly, the "ipsissima verba," that escaped his Lordship's lips which provoked the unfair and uncalled for invectives against him. I am led to believe that in making a general sweeping observation as to the practice of saying untrue things, now a days, resorted to by most of us one cannot conclude in justice to our Viceroy that he did so malevolently, and simple and harmless though it is, one of the Goojerati dailies has the audacity to remark, the Viceroy could have well spared the homily, the school boys know. Furthermore his Lordship was perfectly justified in telling his audience that he could not pretend to know what was passing in their minds. We cannot expect the Viceroy to be a clairvoyant. To be brief, so far as I could judge, such a talented and astute politician and statesman, as our Viceroy has proved, would not deign to resent, while speaking as a Chancellor, any irresponsible frivolities not infrequently indulged in by some of the so-called representatives of the teeming millions of India who, in fact, know nothing about them or their doings, save the infinitesmal few. In my humble opinion what His Lordship meant to say, as to untruthfulness, let us not lie at all. We are apt to believe one falsity is harmless and another slight and another unintended, but they are all lies in different colours, and I think, in the same light others would take. To tell the truth, we are fortunate in having the noblest of mankind and the greatest of statesman to rule over the destinies of the Indian Empire of our Imperial Majesty. Happy as we are, let us meekly learn our happy lot to bless.—Yours, &c.

ARDESHER CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA.

A BARGE SUNK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of our client Mr. Hormusjee Dossabhoy Patell, we beg to draw your attention to the fact that the report appearing in your paper of 22nd instant regarding the collision in the harbour is entirely incorrect, being a travesty of the real facts which are as follows:—The barge No. 4759 belonging to our client was attached to a post on the wharf and was also made fast by an anchor. The hawser of the barge No. 3662 which was lying in front of our client's barge was suddenly cast off and owing to this the barge No. 3662 drifted down on to our client's barge and stove a hole in our client's barge, the consequence being that she filled with water and sank. From this you will see that the accident was due entirely to the negligence of barge No. 3662. We request you therefore in fairness to our client to puolish this in your next issue as the report, already published by you, is likely to prejudice our client in the proceedings which he is going to take against the owner of the barge No. 3662.—Yours, &c.

KANGA AND PATELL.

Bombay, February 22.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Lakhmidas Dayal, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1700, belonging to Dharamsey Govindji, on the 10th instant.

Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. Superintendent Sloane watched the case because it was alleged, that the accused had made use of his name in order to cheat the complainant. Mr. Sloane said this was not the first time that his name had been used in cases of cheating in respect of sums of money.

Mr. S. B. Spencer in outlining the case for the complainant said the latter owned a grocer's shop at Khetwadi. He had a brother named Moolji who along with one Motilal was charged with counterfeiting a currency note on the 23rd ultimo. The accused in that case were remanded in police custody for a week. The complainant in the present case then tried his best to have his brother released on bail. On the 31st of last month, on application to the Third Presidency Magistrate, the accused was released on bail of Rs. 5,000 and two sureties for the similar amount. The accused's brother, who is the complainant in the present case, went to his uncle and got from him Rs. 3,000. Another sum of Rs. 900 he realised from a Marwari on the security of his brother's ornaments and one Narandas gave him a further amount of Rs. 500 that he got as advance on his own ornaments. He tried, without avail, to realise a further amount. Subsequently the Court was asked to accept title-deeds in lieu of cash deposit for the bail, which application was granted. The complainant, Narandas and one Ardeshir Thuthi then tried hard to get some title-deeds, but in that they did not succeed. The accused then volunteered to help the complainant and to that end wanted Rs. 2,700 from the former. This amount the complainant parted with. But the accused produced no bail or any title-deeds for his brother's release. The complainant then went to the accused and demanded back his Rs. 2,700. The accused returned a one-thousand rupee currency note after having received a receipt for Rs. 2,000 saying he had given Rs. 1,500 to Superintendent Sloane to secure his assistance in the case and the rest of the money was spent by way of petty expenses. Subsequently Superintendent Sloane was informed of it and the accused was arrested and placed before the Court. Some evidence of the complainant having been led, the case stood adjourned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE

(Concluded from page 5.)

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

During the quarter I addressed the Commissioner as follows:—"I have the honor to inform you that in anticipation of an outbreak of a severe type of small-pox epidemic in the City, the general public were appealed to, through the medium of the local daily papers, to get themselves vaccinated early in December last. The attention of the public was also drawn to the advantages of revaccination, isolation of the sick and disinfection of clothes, bedding and room, and the removal of patients to hospital and early notification of cases of small-pox. The result of this has been that a very large number of cases were removed to hospital and as many as 232 cases were being treated in one day at the hospital. Circulars were issued to the District Registrars and Divisional Health Officers that they should exert their utmost in removing cases of small-pox to hospital and in disinfecting the infected places with the least practicable delay. We took the initiative in vaccinating and re-vaccinating people on an extensive scale, and all calls for vaccination were immediately forwarded to the Superintendent of vaccination for compliance. The Goanese in the different Coors and at the Chowpati Camps were Vaccinated with the assistance of Dr. Viegas, and the servants of residents on the Malabar and Cumballa Hills were vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the instance of our staff. Some clerks from the Engineer's Office were vaccinated by Dr. Turkhud. I also wrote to the Sanitary Commissioner to supply glycerinated vaccine to our District Registrars and this has been done. Some of the District Registrars are vaccinating the people of their District. In spite of the temporary wards put up at Arthur Road, we ran short of the accommodation, and as a matter of urgency the observation and relapsing fever cases had to be removed to Maratha Hospital to make room for small-pox patients. Leaflets on small-pox were largely distributed amongst the people. We are now passing through a severe type of small-pox epidemic and the extreme cold now prevailing will tend to increase plague epidemic as well. More accommodation at Maratha Hospital and an Hospital in the extreme south of the island seem to me to be quite necessary, as we experienced much difficulty in removing cases from A Ward and Colaba, and I would request the Commissioner to take early steps to provide this."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PLAGUE.

During the quarter I made some experiments with a new rat poison and I append the results. Further trails of the method of exterminating rats are being made and a report will be submitted. I addressed the Commissioner as follows:—"I have the honor to inform you that it is commonly acknowledged that rats play a great part in the dissemination of plague. The majority of observers go so far as to say that plague is primarily an epizootic disease of rats, secondarily an epidemic in human beings. The link between the two as to how the disease is conveyed from rat to man still forms the subject of discussion, but that rats play an important part in the spread of plague cannot be denied. There is an enormos amount of literature on the subject and the consensus of opinion is that the presence of the rat is a danger to the community and they ought to be destroyed. Every City in the world now takes special measures both for the extermination of rats and precautions against their importation by ships, and I am of opinion that the most strenuous efforts should be made to exterminate the rat in Bombay and prevent its importation. In July 1903 we received a letter from Government asking us to arrange for experiments with the common sense rat Exterminator which has been recommended by the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario. A sample of his material was obtained and tried in Bombay. Owing to the method of preparation and distribution the result was not very successful, and I reported that the poison did not appear to be better than any other method. Mr. R. M. Prittie, the proprietor of the Exterminator, has been in Bombay for the past month and I personally supervised his operations and with the aid of the Health Department staff have treated several areas. I consider that this is the best and cheapest method we have yet had for killing rats and from what I have seen I think that if the bait was prepared and laid in large quantities under the supervision of the Health Department, it would be the means of exterminating rats in Bombay. In order to carry out the campaign against the rats with this poison all the owners and occupiers of stores and godowns should be induced to help. All ships coming into harbour before discharging cargoes should be treated and the Docks and wharves systematically dealt with. The result achieved in England at the Docks and wharves are very encouraging, and I am strongly of opinion that we ought to make an attempt to exterminate the rats here. The cost of purchasing 10 tons Canadian—2,000 lbs. of the common sense rat Exterminator would be Rs. 125,000 which would provide sufficient bait for 10,000,000 rats and assuming 50 per cent. were killed, then 5,000,000 rats could be destroyed during the intervals of the epidemics. There are now in Bombay 400 lbs. of the poison and I request the sanction to purchase this quantity and use it at once. The cost will be Rs. 2,500 and can be met out of plague expenses and a full trial given to the Exterminator. I request that the matter may be treated as urgent.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Exclusive of 534 still-born, 8,739 deaths were registered during the quarter as compared with 7,133 in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 3,505 persons excluding still-born were born in Bombay 4,908 persons were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 326 persons could not be ascertained. From plague 960 deaths were registered being 253 more than in the last quarter and 205 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. The mortality under the heading of fevers was 636 or 28 more than in the last quarter and 94 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year of the total deaths from fevers 622 were ascribed to malarial fever including sgue and remittent fever. The mortality from cholera is 170 less than in the last quarter and 21 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 28 cases of cholera of which 22 proved fatal. From measels 32 deaths were registered, being 5 more than in the last quarter and 7 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 120 deaths from small-pox, being 61 more than in the last quarter and 107 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

The report was recorded and the Committee adjourned.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT, ETC.

Private James Herbert, of the 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Poona, and Lahori Lachman, a man in charge of settle, were charged with committing an assault on 16th November. Mr. Donald, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the first accused. The second accused was undefended. The defence was that the first accused was of a weak intellect, and that between him and Private J. T. Hooker, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, bitter enmity existed, because the first accused was alleged to have connected Hosker with the theft of a box from the band bungalow. Again, Hooker himself was now undergoing a term of about three months' rigorous imprisonment for robbing a comrade of his money. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty against both the accused, who were acquitted and discharged, after which the Sessions were dissolved.

A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION MODIFIED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, disposed of an appeal preferred by Gordhandas Ladha against his conviction by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of possessing 180 grains of cocaine, contrary to law, which allowed the possession of only six grains of cocaine without a license. Mr. Slater sentenced him under Section 47 of the Abkari Act V of 1878 to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 300. The Hon. Mr. Daji A Khare and Mr. Bhailal Kothare, pleaders, appeared for the appellant. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Acting Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, appeared for the Crown. For the appellant it was urged that the sentence was illegal, in that under the Section a fine of Rs. 200 only could be inflicted, without any imprisonment whatsoever. Also, there was no direct evidence against the accused of the alleged possession of the drug. Their Lordship held the sentence to be illegal. They upheld the conviction, however, and in consideration of the accused having already been in jail for five days, they remitted the unexpired period of his term of imprisonment and remitted, the fine, if paid.

"THE Indian Police News" is a new monthly periodical published at Madras. Unlike its English prototype it is devoted to the interests of the police force and records crime only as it may present lessons in the art of detection. The number for February contains many interesting articles among which are "Hints to Police Officers" by a retired Police Officer, an article on the Criminals of Southern India and a sketch of Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson C. I. E. who has recently retired after more than thirty years service in the Madras Police Department. The subscription is Rs. 3 per annum.

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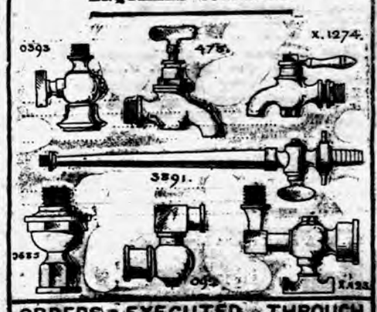

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—The King's speech from the Throne, opening Parliament on Tuesday last, contained two references to Indian affairs—the Treaty of Lhasa and the negotiations now pending with Afghanistan. From the telegrams one may fairly infer that there is practically no difference of opinion between the Government and the Opposition on foreign policy in the East. Sir H. Campbell Bannerman and Earl Spencer on one side seem to be agreed that Mr. Brodrick must have censured the Government of India rather than Colonel Younghusband, while Mr. Balfour would take a different view. Differences of opinion of this kind are trivial, and expression is given to them perhaps for no other reason than to remind the country that party Government in England has not come to an end. As regards Afghanistan, the leader of the Opposition in the Lower House appears to express a fear—though the telegram is far from explicit on the point—that the Government was pursuing a "provocative policy"—a policy, as we understand the expression, likely to provoke Russia. Mr. Balfour maintains that it is a cardinal element of sound policy in India that we should be on friendly terms with our neighbours. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, we may be sure, would have maintained the very same thing if he were in office. The only neighbours with whom each party would quarrel must be the other party.

THE TIBET EXPENDITURE.

Referring to the expenditure incurred in connection with the Tibet Expedition, the "Rast Gofter" observes:—Tibet, situated as it is on the borders of the British as well as Russian territories, was bound to pass, in the near future, under the sway of the one or the other power, probably that of the latter. The British, finding that Russia is engaged in a sanguinary struggle in the Far East, where she has had a series of desperate and desponding defeats, availed themselves of the opportunity to send a commercial Mission, which soon transformed itself into an Expedition, and overran the country, which had been hitherto protected from the idle gaze of inquisitive and prying foreigners. We candidly aver that we are not at all sorry that the British should have, whether under the guise of commerce or trade or on account of earth-hunger, undertaken to cross the mountain barriers of Tibet—the land of superstition ignorance, wickedness and all kinds of evil. But let not Britain fasten the responsibility of the payment of the cost incidental to the Expedition on poor India. The Secretary of State for India has stated in Parliament that the Mission or the Expedition—whatever it may be called—has been undertaken purely in the interests of India, but that is a proposition which no Indian can for one moment accept. The possession of Tibet, which is to all intents and purposes an imperial undertaking, should benefit Great Britain more than India, and it would be an act of great unkindness and injustice, nay, as some Bangalee papers would say, it would be an act of "melancholy meanness" to saddle India with the cost of the Expedition.

LORD CURZON AND THE NATIVE PAPERS.

The vernacular journals, with one or two exceptions, have turned upon H. E. Lord Curzon in regard to his last Convocation address. The "Indian Spectator" says:—The highest representative of the Crown is also the foremost literary man in India. If in some of his previous Convocation Addresses at the Calcutta University, Lord Curzon spoke more as a Viceroy than as the head of a learned Corporation; he spoke this year more as a literary man than as a politician. His illustrations, however, were necessarily drawn from the public life of the country, of which he is the centre and the pinnacle. Public life during the last six, at least three years has been full of controversies, with the attendant exaggeration, abuse and persecution. It would have been a wonder, nay, Lord Curzon would have obtusely, or with a magnanimity bordering on obtuseness, flung away an opportunity which others in his position would have been careful enough to embrace, if his Convocation had been innocent of allusion to the politics of the day. He referred to no specific event, and criticised no one in particular; the greater the chance of quite a myriad of "fluent speakers" and "petty agitators" feeling in the inmost recesses of their hearts that the shafts were aimed at them. There is a wireless telegraphy about his Excellency's sound and unexceptionable advice to the newly fledged graduates of Calcutta, which will have delivered home-thrusts, invisibly and yet effectively, in many quarters from the Arabian Sea to the banks of the Irawady. Lord Curzon could not have intended to hurl a bolt on any head, but the atmosphere is so charged that a kite innocently let fly in the highest and purest regions must draw down the electricity into the leyden jars of Calcutta and Bombay in the fullest measure, and more or less in all other cities, where the pulse beats sympathetically with the systoles and diastoles of those two centres of petty agitation.

The "Praja Bandhu" of Ahmedabad states:—At the meeting of the Legislative Council at which the so-called Validation Bill was passed, Lord Curzon assumed a tone of caustic sarcasm towards the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and other independent members of the Council which was as undignified as it was objectionable. We did not like to dilate upon the incident as we are very unwilling to do anything that will lessen still further the esteem in which he is held by the people of this country. Lord Curzon is, however, not disposed to stop short in the fatuous policy he has pursued of offending the deepest susceptibilities of all sensible men of the land. From the course adopted by him at the Calcutta University Convocation, it would seem that he is still defiantly offensive, and cares little how deep the wounds may be that he is inflicting.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks:—It will be hardly disputed that by his two most ill-advised and intemperate speeches, one in the Viceregal Legislative Council and one at the Convocation of the Calcutta University, Lord Curzon has hardly added to his own reputation as a statesman. For no statesman in the true sense of the word, with a reputation at stake, much less the august representative of the Sovereign in this country would have ever descended to the level that his Lordship did. He left behind him all that his exalted position and dignity demanded; and dismounted from his lofty pedestal to enter the vulgar arena like the gladiator of old to share the fate which usually befel that class. The two utterances have left no manner of doubt that his Lordship by temperament, training hereditary proclivities, and acquired environments, is not capable of becoming a ruler of men either in this country or any other. In short, he has proved himself to be devoid of that statesmanship which entitles one to be called a leader or ruler of men.

The 'Gujerati" discourses:—Lord Curzon, whatever moral influence and prestige he commanded at the beginning of his career, has managed to lose it by slow degrees, and his last two utterances have completed this process of destruction. He had succeeded for some time in dazzling the Indian public by his superficial brilliance fascinating rhetoric and captivating eloquence. But mere rhetoric and platitudes do not make a real statesman in any country in the world, and Lord Curzon came to be gradually seen through in his real colours so far as his views towards central and vital questions of Indian policy are concerned. Lord Curzon's great weakness is his irrepressible conceit, intellectual arrogance, racial pride, intolerance of criticism and narrow-minded but agressive imperialism. He is doubtless an administrator of unquestionable ability, but overvaulting ambition, surpassing conceit, contempt for others and inordinate love of praise and admiration are the fatal accompaniments of his intellectual endowment.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

An application in respect of the under-mentioned invention was filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th January:—Suraj Narayan Verma, sub-overseer, Public Works Department, Unao, and Jagat Narayan, draftsman, Public Works Department, Sultanpur, Oudh resident of Chaltpuri street, Delhi. Improvements in sugarcane crushing mills and relating to shaft bearings.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 11th February:—Carl Bergman, engineer, of 55, Thal Strasse, Meissen a/Elbe, Germany. An improved bearing for vertical shafts or spindles. Dr. Karl Kaiser, professor of physiology, at Berlin, 10, Meierotto Strasse, Germany. Process for producing ammonia. Arthur Burden Campbell Rogers, engineer, in the employ of the Agra Municipality of Agra, British India. Improvements in the manufacture of composite fodder for horses and other animals. Alfred Julius Boult, chartered patent agent of 111, Hatton Garden, London. Improvements in or relating to typographic machines. William Chalmers Forbes, master mariner of S. S. Edina, Queen's Wharf, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Improvements in and relating to distance and course records for ships. Fredrick Walter Shallis, engineer, of Whitefield Bank, Heaton Norris, Stockport. Improvements in hydraulic baling and other presses. Claude Young Payne, retired mechanic, Saugor, Central Provinces, India. Improvements in water gauges.

"THE STAR OF INDIA."

"Can you tell me where I shall find Mr. Duncan, sergeant?"

"He's not here yet, sir!"

I stood in the foyer as the pretty women in theatre cloaks and furs, and immaculate men, swept past, or loitered in chatting groups. I looked at the grizzled old commissionaire, with his strong lined face, bushy white eyebrows, and bristling white moustache; he was noticeably broad chested and lean-flanked, for so old a man. A tall girl hid his row of glittering medal with her dainty shoulders as he crossed over the foot of the stairs with a swift springy stride.

"That's Mr. Duncan, over there,—the tall, fair man!"

. . . . . .

Coming out after the first act, I found the old soldier starting into the wet street.

"What was your regiment?" I asked.

He turned half round, and I looked into the cool eyes.

"The 15th Hussars, sir!"

"You have the Long Service, I see?"

"Yes, I joined in '57—I was a lad, then—at Hounslow; I left in '83!"

"Joined in the Mutiny year, eh? You must have seen a lot?" I said.

From the auditorium the entr'acte music filtered faintly through, and the lines—

My name is O'Kelly,
I've heard the revelly,
From Birr to Bareilly,
From Leeds to Lahore!

came, unsought, into my head.

Suddenly a shouting arose in the street, the traffic drew aside, and a fire-engine leapt past, the men all giving tongue together. A glimpse of tearing grey horses, brass helmets, red paint, some scampering urchins, and a few glowing cinders rapidly fading on the roadway.

"I wonder where it is? I never seen a really big fire!" I said. The ex-hussar was looking abstractedly, up the street; he swung round abruptly and I knew a story was coming.

"Did you ever hear of the Star of India?" he said. "She was a trooper, I believe!" said I, discreetly.

"Yes! I was coming home in—er—'67—I was a Corporal-of-Horse then; we came by the Cape route and had good weather across the Indian Ocean; we were three days out from there, and a bitter south wind was blowing, I remember.

"I'd been down with the horses; some of the poor beasts were sick. The ship was pitching awful, with a kind of side twist in it. I came up on deck about five o'clock, and noticed the great green white-topped seas coming up astern, and the dirty, greasy-grey clouds scurrying north overhead and I thinks; 'They're going home like us.' That night I took a final turn on deck before turning in, and a look at the horses. They seemed scared and restless, and my old mare whinnied an'nuzzled up to me like she wanted to tell me something. 'What's wrong with the horses? I sez to the sentry. 'Anything been upsetting them?' 'Not that I knows of' 'less it's the gale, said he.

"I turned in that night to the chorus of the wind, the breaking seas, and the groaning of the ship.

"Next thing I knew, I was standing on the cabin floor, shouting 'Silence!' by instinct, and the trumpets sounding the 'Fire Alarm' in my ears. As the call ceased I only heard the wind and the sea—and a man swearing, under his breath, at his boots.

"'Fall in along the troop deck!' sez the Troop Sergeant-Major coming round, 'At once—and hurry up about it!'

"When we fell in, I see the ship was driving before the wind, the crew were rigging pumps and and running hose over the forward decks; a few lanterns were dancing about.

"Then the C. O. spoke to us. 'A fire had broken out in the forehold, it was feared to be serious—the crew were just taking off the fore-hatch in order to get at it—he was pleased with our quiet behaviour—and we would be sold off into bucket and pump squads at once; the reliefs would get dressed, and then fall in again for orders!'

"Just as he finished, a whackin' great pillar of oily black smoke goes up from the bow of the ship, and goes rolling over the sea ahead.

"I was in charge of a bucket-line, and soon we were chucking bucket after bucket into the smoke that came shouldering up out of the fore-hatch, thick and sluggish.

"I found I was noticing all sorts of little things. The hose was throbbing just like a man's jugular does, and the wind, the sea, the clank of the pumps and pails, and the occasional orders, all stood out separate.

"The Chief Officer was standing close by with a Quarter-Master. 'The devil of it is, Johnston,' sez he, 'we can't get down in all that——smoke, to have a look at it!' 'No, sir!' said the Q.-M. 'We can't.' That's just to show you how I remember little things. After a bit we were relieved, and went and got dressed, and sat down aft.

"The ship was all hung with lanterns, like a garden-party. Presently it seemed to me that the smoke was rising faster and thicker, and at times a faint red glow caught the bellying eddies. For some time I'd heard a kind of trampling and smashing, but it hadn't struck me what it was. It came on me like a flash. 'My God—the horses!' I thinks, and next second a scream rings out, that sets us all on'our feet, white an' shaky, and the Colonel comes running down the deck. 'The horses, men!' he shouts, 'Come on! for God's sake, get the horses out'.

"The ship's Captain catches hold of him, and says something. The old man chucks him off. 'Shoot those you can't bring out; get a party with carbines. Major! Now, men, come on!'

"The Captain yells something about our being mad—but down we goes, down among those screaming, lashing, rearing horses, and the awful, hot, smoke-stifled stables.

"We worked like devils in the pit for what seemed hours, and had got most of out mounts, out, when the forward bulkhead gave, and the stables became a hell of smoke and flaming debris; and the poor beasts that we left, and couldn't shoot—I can hear their screams to-night, sir;

"Several of our fellows had got smashed up, and we takes them aft to the surgeon. The men at the pumps and buckets were worn out by this time, and we, their reliefs, were dead beat. The flames were leaning clear of the fore-hatch and there was a frightened group of women and kids huddled on the poop deck.

"In a little time the Colonel and the Captain came along the deck. 'Stop work, men, and listen to me, he says. 'The Captain says we cannot possibly save the ship—the fire got fairly hold of her while we were getting out our horses; we must hold on till the last moment, as the Captain says the sea is going down a little, and the boats may live in it in an hour or two. We will now get those forward boats out of danger. You must work under the ship's officers, and trust in God. Now, Captain, get them to work!'

"There was a little pause; and we heard the fire feeding on the poor old Star of India inside, and the sea waiting hungry, for us, outside. The ranks and group round the pumps were a bit shaken, and a kind of frightened clamour swept through them.

"'15th Hussars!' says the C. O., quite quiet, but so as we could all hear him, '15th Hussars—I am not going to insult with a sermon—get to work, 15th!'

"There was a move, like a good sabre going home in its scabbard, and the men fell into their squads under the sailors, silently.

"Rockets and signal-guns were fired at intervals, to attract any ships that might be knocking about.

"Daylight came, and saw us still fighting—we'd moved the forward boats—and the fire was slowly creeping aft; the black smoke must have shown up miles and away.

"An hour after sunrise we had to cut away the foremast, and, later, the mizzenmast, in order to keep the ship before the wind. The gale was going down considerably, and the seas had stopped breaking; they came cantering up astern, and stopped by within six or seven feet of the deck. The Star of India was rising and falling sluggishly, and was down by the head.

"We started shooting the horses, and the boats were all ready for launching. The sun was shining, and the sky and sea were a beautiful blue, and the light breeze carried the great dun masses of smoke ahead. At mid-day we got dinner, and the fire was getting fiercer and fiercer, driving us farther and farther aft. About three o'clock the mainmast had to go; the wind had entirely fallen, and the heat of the sun and the fire got unbearable. The flames were eating her up like paper now the wind didn't drive them back.

"The whole forward half of the old Star of India was just a bonfire. We had got the women and children, and some of the men, into the boats some time before, and now we got the order to 'Abandon ship!' I was put into a boat with seventeen other men; the boats were to keep company. We lay off the burning ship, and watched her blaze. The sunset glow turned all the sea to golden yellow, and the smoke, drifting down the wind, was a goldy brown.

"We saw the ship and the sunset as we topped the big, smooth swells that came out of the dusk in long, level lines. The sun suddenly dipped into the sea and a little cool breeze sprang up. The poor old Star of India was ablaze from stem to stern, and all, except a bit aft, right down to the water-line. It was a grand sight, and one I'll never forget—all the sea turned weltering red, and the air full of sparkles, and the crackling, tearing roar of the flames.

"We sat and watched in silence—not even stirring—like in a dream, when you try to holler and shout and can't; even the tropic stars looked pale and sickly.

"Presently the fire got concentrated right astern and the ship slopped her bows under, with a hiss like thousands of serpents. For a moment her stern stood up straight in the air—blazing and spouting flames like a devil's torch, and then she slid slowly into the steaming swells.

"It was so dark, now, that we couldn't see each other's faces, and I heard a kid whimpering in one of the other boats. There was no other sound but the lapping of the water, as the boat rode over the rollers, and an occasional creak of an oar in the rowlock. Then the moon came up out of the sea, the colour of raw silk, and made a great broad, shining pathway.

The sun rose next day, and never a sail in sight We baked all day in the open boats, sailing until the wind fell, and then pulling. At night it got bitter cold, and the drew drenched us. We kept up, our discipline all through. At sunrise on the fifth day we sighted a sail way down southward. We lay to, and let her close up to us; at noon we made her out a big Yankee sailing ship. They picked us up, and landed us at Saint Helena, and we came home in detachments on the mail boats.

The old Hussar ceased abruptly, as he had begun, and I walked quietly through the corridor, and opened the door into the stalls. A bright chorus was in full swing, and pretty girls were performing mechanical gestures. For the life of me, I could not pay any attention to the play. A picture of the grim old trooper, the tropic seas and the glare of the blazing troopship, thrust itself before the shimmering haze of the footlights.—Harold E. Blind in the "Pall Mall Gazette"

BOYCOTT OF INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A Johannesburg Correspondent writing to the "Pall Mall Gazette" States:—

Newspaper opinions which have reached the Transvaal from England show the resolutions passed at the National Convention at Pretoria on the Asiatic question were regarded as being so drastic as to become unstatesmanlike. As a matter of fact, Johannesburg did its best to water down the heated oratory of the small towns, for it is in the country that the competition of the British Indians is felt more than in the Golden City itself. In Johannesburg the agitation has died down, but in the country the feeling is stronger than ever. The little town of Potchefstroom, once the capital of the Republic, leads the way for the moment, but the others, such as Pietersburg, Boksburg, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, &c., look on with approval, and are ready to take any lead offered them.

Potchefstroom, where "extermination" is the only popular cry, has already distinguished itself by inaugurating an Anti-Coolie League. And having adopted a certain line of action, it does more than pass a few resolutions and then sit down and expect them to work by themselves.

Potchefstroom has evolved a remedy for the Indian problem. It is our old friend the boycott. After due ululations upon the iniquity of white men letting shops and other property to Indians, the local Vigilance Association has instructed its executive committee—

1. To obtain a list of all property let to Asiatics or of owners having any dealings whatsoever with renting property to coolies.

2. To communicate with all property owners and others having dealings in connection with the properties of coolies, to ascertain what attitude they propose to adopt in the future; and to deal with those whose replies are not favourable in such a manner as they deem fit, with a view to exposing such men to the deserved contempt of their fellow-townsmen.

3. That the members of the Vigilance Association bind themselves, individually, and as a body, not to let or sell to, or deal in properties, or merchandise, with Indian traders or hawkers, nor to deal with any local, or Johannesburg, or other Colonial firms doing business with Indians.

The meeting even decided to urge the Town Council to do all in its power to prevent the erection of a Mosque for a portion of the Indian community in Potchefstroom.

The idea in Potchefstroom is to publish a "black list" of all local people who let property to Indians. How this would work out in practice remains to be seen. One would imagine that the law could be moved in some way to prevent such lists being issued.

The boycott has not yet actually been commenced, for it is hoped to do much by personal interviews before resorting to more active steps.

Although not very important in itself, the action of Potchefstroom is not uninstructive. Practically all the other small towns are prepared to go equally far. The feeling against the Indians is far stronger than people at home imagine. The time is approaching when the Transvaal will have some sort of Government of its own, and that Government is likely to take up a very strong attitude on the question of British Indians. But Lord Curzon is not the man to allow injustice or hardship to be done to Indians without a protest, and if the opinions of the small towns of the Transvaal carry the day there is likely to be a heated conflict between the Colonial and Indian Governments, with the Imperial Government intervening. But the Transvaal is practically unanimous on the subject.

STRANGE LAND ACT DOINGS IN IRELAND.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY ALLOTMENTS.

THE UNITED LEAGUE AND ITS POWERS.

The "Irish Times" (Dublin) publishes an article with reference to the sale of a Westmeath estate on which some extraordinary allotments of farms appear to have been made by the Estate Commissioners acting on suggestions put forward by the United Irish League. The estate in question is situate near Rochfort Bridge, Mullingar, and is owned by Mrs. Maher, who decided to sell to the Estate Commissioners, in order that the lands might be divided amongst the inhabitants of the village, and her intentions were altogether conceived in the interest of the villagers. The Commissioners sent an inspector to visit the estate, and he was presented "with a list of desirable tenants" by the parish priest, who had been aided in the preparation of the document by the rector and several ratepayers.

The officials of the local branch of the United Irish League, most of whom do not reside in the village, presented another list of "desirable tenants." This list contained the names of the president, the treasurer, and other officials and members of the League, and also the president, and members of a kindred body called the Labour League whilst six artisans and seven labourers were also included. The nominees of the United Irish League, most of whom have little money and no stock, are now in possession of farms of twenty acres and upwards, while the great majority of the villagers are no better off then before, and are obliged to continue paying for small potato plots, despite Mrs. Maher's kindly intentions. The inspector had previously declared that artisans and labourers in Union cottages would be ineligible for a grant, but farms have been allotted to these men.

The article gives some instances of the manner in which the lands was allotted, and these show that the League officials, although living at a distance from the estate, have been given large allotments. As an example of this, it is found that the president, a working mason, living six miles from the estate, and who already holds 10 acres as a sub-tenant on another property, gets some 18 acres. The villagers are most indignant, and have levelled the fences which marked the new sub-divisions, and at a meeting held subsequently appointed a deputation to wait upon the Estate Commissioners. The Commissioners intimated that they could not alter the arrangements already made. A petition has been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, asking for an inquiry into the matter.

The North American engineers engaged in the preliminary work for the Panama Canal cutting on the narrow part of the Isthmus, are busy deciding on the quality of the material for the different sections, the cost of which will be somewhere between 200 and 300 million dollars. The question is still being debated, whether the Canal is to be constructed with more or less locks or be made level with the sea. The latter would be the most costly plan. But the upkeep and running expenditure would be less than that on a lock-system Canal. A sea-level one could at any time be turned into a lock-system Canal by deepening it without disturbance of its utility. But the sea-level Canal would not only cost more it would also take longer to construct.

A PATHETIC STORY FROM PORT ARTHUR.

A young lady, who arrived at Shanghai by the s.s. Australien, tells the following pathetic tale of sufferings, says the "Shanghai Mercury":—Since the siege of Port Arthur began there has been nothing but misery amongst the majority of the population although everybody tried to drive away care and worry by attending concerts, plays, etc. not knowing what was in store for them. The last three months no flour (staple food) could be had except by the richest, who could afford it; the poorer folks had to subsist on horseflesh and sweet potatoes with occasional biscuits from the ships in harbour. This made life rather hard to bear, besides all the time to be in hiding and shelter of some kind to escape the shells and bullets which were flying through the air without intermission almost day and night. For instance, the house we occupied in the old town was riddled with bullets, all our window panes were smashed and we had no glass to replace them. We had to patch them up with paper and old clothes to keep out the cold, as fuel was scarce and we had burned most of our furniture with the exception of a table and a couple of chairs which were actually needful. The bedstead of course was iron and we could not use that for lighting purposes. The scenes amongst us were most heartrending; poor, frail women like myself considered ourselves a burden on our husbands and brothers, although there were some that were a great help to the men during the siege. Everyday we were expecting to be relived but relief never came. Our illusion was dispelled when the news went round that we were to surrender! No doubt our superiors were in the right, at least we women thought so, thinking only of the relief that we would feel when liberated from the present situation! The day came when the Japanese marched in! What transpired I do not know being prostrated with my sufferings but oh! the agony when the Japanese came and ransacked our houses, as I believe the other houses and contents were treated the same as my own! Before my weary eyes all my clothing etc. were ruthlessly thrown about before things useful were appropriated. Being a woman, of course I did not understand that looting was permissible, as I was told afterwards. Still, the only thoughts that came into my head was that we were to be free from all the agony and sufferings. Our rejoicings were short lived, as were kept in Port Arthur for seven days after the surrender; food was served out very sparingly and we were no better off than during the siege, only we could live more safely, as no shooting took place and we had no fear of stray bullets. On the seventh day we were allowed to leave for Dalny and the journey had to be taken in native carts! The misery of it! Cold, hungry and in agony of being molested and illtreated. In Dalny we were put on a steamer, the name of which I cannot remember, being too dazed and not taking any interest in anything. Reaching Nagasaki, we were landed on the quarantine Station, remaining there for five hours without food or drink (I was one of the last party to land); what the others suffered I cannot tell. After the five hours detention we were put on board of the French mail steamer Australien where our sufferings did not cease altogether, for we were crammed, having over 600 men, women and children all huddled up somehow; but at last we arrived safely at Woosung, amid great rejoicings of everyone, on the morning of the 19th January. Half of our complement on board are to stay here until the arrival of the next Mail steamer, either German or French, the other half is proceeding on the voyage home as far as Port Said, to be transhipped there for Odessa. In my joy of being released from misery, I quite forgot to mention an additional suffering caused by not being able to get good water after the Japanese cut off our supply. Thank God we are free once more and on our way home and a fresh start in life.

RESCUING THE COLOURS.

PORT ARTHUR REGIMENTS' HONOUR SAVED.

If there is one thing the soldier is taught to guard as being more sacred even than life itself, it is the regimental colours. When the list of booty which fell into the hands of the Japanese was published it was generally remarked that no mention was made of any Russian colours having been taken and the opinion was expressed that the Russian soldiers, rather than suffer the disgrace of seeing these cherished emblems fall into hands of the Japanese, had destroyed them previous to the capitulation. It has now transpired however, from statements made by Russian officers now in Shanghai says the "Shanghai mercury" that the whole of the colours borne by the different regiments who garrisoned Port Arthur are still in existence and safe beyond the reach of the Japanese, having been cleverly and daringly saved and the manner in which this was done incidentaly throws light on another incident which has been the occasion of much conjecture. It appears that the subject of the disposal of the colours was the cause of much perturbation to the besieged garrison, when it became obvious that Port Arthur could not much longer hold out, and as the officers were determined that these regimental trophies should not be taken to Japan and were naturally unwilling to destory them, animated discussions took place as to ways and means of disposing of them. It was ultimately decided that an effort should be made to get them to Chefoo, and at first it was proposed to attempt to smuggle them across in junks. This suggestion, however, was abandoned for obvious reasons, and it was finally determined to place them on the few torpedo-boats which were still in good condition and that the boats should make a dash for Chefoo. How these boats all successfully reached their destination is now a matter of history. The object of so many torpedo-boats risking the passage to Chefoo was at the time said to be the conveying of important despatches, but that explanation always appeared to be inadequate to account for the risks incurred. The conveying of the treasured emblems of the regiments, for ikons as well as colours were rescued from the doomed fortress, accounts fully for the daring dash of the torpedo-boats, and every credit must be given to the Russians for the daring and original plan by which they saved their military honour. Before the torpedo boats were disarmed, their precious freights were all safely conveyed to the Russian Consulate at Chefoo, where, we understand, they will be securely stored till an opportunity occurs for the colours being conveyed back to Russia.

A MOTOR-BOAT SCHOOL.

The already flourishing British Motor Boat Club will shortly inaugurate Classes for practical instruction in steering, handling and managing motor-boats.

Motor-boat "chauffeurs" are already in demand; owners of motor-craft, too, and prospective buyers are already demanding practical instruction in motor-boat matters.

The British Motor Boat Club is the right and proper authority in such matters. And arrangements will shortly be made whereby members of the Club can themselves receive thorough and expert teaching in practical and theoretical marine motor matters at a reduced fee, in addition to the privilege of having their marine chauffeurs thoroughly instructed in their calling.

A marine chauffeur is not equipped for his calling merely by knowing how to steer and run his engines. He needs instruction in the arts of navigation, the rules of river and sea, the etiquette and custom so far as other craft are concerned, etc. With the multiplication of motor-boats, it becomes daily of greater importance that the sailing of motor-boats should not be in the hands of landlubbers. Hand the fact that a man is an expert at the steering-wheel of a motor-car is no evidence that he is capable of handling a motor-boat.

The membership of the British Motor Boat Clud is growing so rapidly that it will shortly be in full, strong working order as a powerful and practical organization capable not only of pushing forward the motor-boat sport and industry of this country, but of overtaking and outstripping the great strides already made by France in marine motoring.

Those who have not sent in their applications for membership to the British Motor Boat Club should do so at once. The first 300 members enter without paying an entrance fee. The subscription is three guineas a year. Copies of the rules may be had from Mr. E. Kenealy, Hon. Sec., British Motor Boat-Club, 9, Arundel Street, Strand.

The Club is organizing a motor-event in connection with every important regatta held on the British shores during the coming season.—"Motoring Illustrated."

GENERAL TREPOFF.

AMAZING VIEW OF THE "STRONG" MAN

(BY A FORMER BRITISH RESIDENT IN MOSCOW.)

General Trepoff is a "strong" man. Before his appointment as head of police in Moscow he had had no connection with the force, being a dashing Guard officer, noted among his dissolute fellows for sobriety and strictness of life. His appointment was a great surprise to himself, his friends, and the public. Almost the youngest colonel in the Russian service, devoted to his profession, a brilliant career seemed before him. A strict disciplinarian, he yielded unquestioning obedience when the order of the Tsar came for him to abandon that career and take up the command of the Moscow police, though in private he plaintively protested to his friends: "What crime have I committed that the Tsar should disgrace me? Why has he made me a policeman?" If his appointment was a surprise, his methods of performing his duty were no less of a surprise. The Moscow public learned, to their utter astonishment, that their own convenience was not served by allowing the pavements to be obstructed by loiterers or groups of people so engrossed in some discussion or gazing into shop-windows that passers had to step into the roadway to get by.

LONDON METHODS.

The London system of moving on, till then unknown, was introduced, and at the same time the police were warned to exercise the greatest politeness in regulating traffic. Some of the general orders to the police on this score, duly published in the "Police Gazette," make quaint reading, and forcibly illustrate the familiar, happy-go lucky manner of going on that had existed previously. Householders were commpelled to construct and maintain proper and uniform pavements. They also had to designate their houses with proper numbers of a uniform pattern in addition to the name plates, for Moscow, with its million inhabitants, was still so much of a village that the houses were known not by their numbers, but by the name of the proprietors, to the great inconvenience of everybody. The new plan of numbers has never caught on for all the efforts of Trepoff, as the inhabitants prefer the old plan, In the roadway itself fresh surprise was created by the announcement that not only cabs, but even private carriages, including those of the wealthy merchants with their fleet of Orloff trotters, must keep the rule of the road. A considerable check was also put on the licence connected with the restaurants and other places of public resort.

TREPOFF, THE INCORRUPTIBLE.

If the public were surprised by having ideas of order prevalent in other European countries introduced into old-fashioned Moscow, the police themselves, and specially the police officers, received still more of a shock. They were politely but firmly informed that they were public servants, and not masters, that they were there to keep order and not to give orders. Absolutely incorruptible himself Trepoff did not shrink from attempting the task of clearing the Augean stable of police peculation and extortion, which he treated with the greatest severity. Numbers of heads of districts, police captains, and minor officers were summarily dismissed for such offences, losing both place and pension. In more flagrant cases the offenders were sent to cool their heels, for more or less protracted periods, in the Caucasus or the Province of Archangel, in each case their names and the fact of their dismissal were duly chronicled in the "Police Gazette." His hobby was the fire brigade, which he brought to a high point of efficiency (for Russia). Among other things, Moscow has to thank him for the introduction of steam fire-engines.

A THOROUGH GENTLEMAN.

His energy and activity seemed to know no limits, and a weird legend grew up among the isvostchiks (cabmen), that he was endowed with the superhuman faculty of being able to dispense with sleep altogether, for at all hours of the day or night they might at any moment see the erect martial figure dash past in the pair-horse prolyotka (the equipage known to English writers as a droshky, which it is never called by Russia), for, like St. Petersburg only more so, Moscow never goes to bed. The cafes-chantants and many restaurants are open till four a.m., and as the belated wassailers return home they meet workmen making their way to or from their work, and the peasant carts with market produce are already rumbling over the cobbles that pave the roads. A tall, spare, handsome man, with a close-cropped pointed beard, and rather young in looks for his age, Trepoff retains, under the unbecoming police uniform, the smart, military, slightly arrogant bearing of an officer of the Russian Horse-Guards.

A thorough gentleman, devoid of fear and, as has been said, absolutely incorruptible, obedient to his superiors and exacting the same implicit obedience from those under his command, he is emphatically a man. A soldier, mindful of his oath of allegiance, he will carry out his duty as he understands it unflinchingly, and, if need be, apply the "Do not hesitate to shoot" policy regardless of his personal feelings and of the consequences to himself. He was meant for better work.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Arcadia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lieut G Cookson	Miss Harding
Miss Mayne	Mrs Griffiths
Miss Honeyburne	Mr J Y Willis
Mr M Crosse	Mr P K Savitt
Lieut J Fairlie	Barrett, Mr R L

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Briggs, Mr S

FROM MARSEILLES.

Palmer Mr and Mrs	Phillips Mr R M
Watling Capt and Mrs	Price Major
Fellowes J W	Stoneham Mr H G
Lyall Lt C R	Kimbee Mr H
Clarke Mr and Mrs H M S	Rose Mr T L
Chambers Lt C P R	Bryant Mr T L
Hamilton Capt R E	Norman Mr A F
Couper Miss	Mackichan Miss
Davidson Capt	Morris Mr
McKendrick Capt	Mr C J Wilson
Burn Lt H P	

FROM BRINDISI.

Keens Mr and Mrs F G

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	7	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	21	20	52
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	36	35	65
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	9	5	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Sad Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	42	27	69
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	5	12
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	16
Total	127	112	252
Total plague deaths to date	231,230	233,571	
Same date last year	117	123	214

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
44	26

Writing from Urga, the capital of Mongolia, a correspondent of the "Warsaw Gazette" is quoted in the "Times" as saying that the Dalai Lama of Tibet arrived there on November 27, with a suite of several thousand persons. His baggage and that of his suite was carried by 200 camels. Notwithstanding severe frost, the Chinese and Mongol authorities, the clergy, an escort of Chinese troops, and over 20,000 citizens went out of the town for several miles to meet him. His arrival was announced by a salvo of artillery, and he took up his quarters in a palace specially prepared for him, which contains the most famous Buddhist temples. Many thousands of pilgrims were arriving from all parts of Mongolia, from the country beyond Lake Baikal, and from the Astrakhan steppes to do him homage. Although the etiquette of the Dalai Lama's court forbids him to receive Europeans, he had given a long audience to a Russian official sent to him by the Consul. Various reports were current as to his plans for the future.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A legal writer in "Vanity Fair" criticises the statu of Lord Russell rather in the same fashion of the Tailor and Cutter at the Academy. The details of the figure he describes as careless. The full-bottomed wig is scamped in a manner that does discredit to English sculpture—the wall-rounded curls which French sculptors have treated with such consummate reality are scraped flat; the splendid chain of office of the Lord Chief Justice of England lies without relief on the robe as if it were mere passementerie on a woman's gown; the hands are scarcely modelled; the ermine cuffs are omitted and to crown all, the inscription on the base is obviously crooked.

The exodus of Londoners as regards actual residence in the country continues undiminished. In the south of London, says the "City Press," the flitting appears to be even more marked than on the north side of the river. In Lambeth alone the empties represent, it is said, 3d. rate at the present moment.

Scotland says the "Chronicle," is becoming alarmed at the rapid rate of increase in the number of Burns's relics. It appears that the St. Louis Exhibition was offered an unlimited supply of true Burns's chairs, and that it actually secured six, none of which is believed to have seen the poet's cottage. So many authentic cups and mugs are to be found scattered up and down the country that even the convivial habits of Burns will not explain them.

I often wonder, says the, "Tatler," by how many names the old-fashioned pudding of the dumpling order is known. The waiter of a big West-end restaurant informed me that his house calls one kind of pudding by six different names, including college, Eton, and Harrow.

Mr. Owen Seaman is inspired in "Punch" by Mr. John Lane's complaint of poets, and inquires into the cause:—

Alas! the evil lies within;
It is the lust for higher pay,
The passion (so debased) to win
Fortune by some more facile way;
Greedy to pouch the larger loaf,
Young men who might have made our verses
Prefer to toil, or type, or chauff,
Or ride as mutes on funeral hearses.

And this is why no bards occur.
None ever knows that aching avoid,
That hunger, prompting like a spur,
Which former genii enjoyed;
For all the poets dead and gone
Whose Muse conspired to men the nation
Habitually did it on
A regimen of strict starvation.

The selling of the so-called "Glory Song," which is to stimulate the faith of the devout in connection with the promised revival of the wicked West End, is a rather amusing development of the music-as-pirate's enterprise. Doubtless, thinks "Truth," no objection will be entertained in this case, since the promoters of this movement will, of course, be only too glad to have their hymn—described as one of the most impressive and imposing of melodies conceivable—widely

PURELY PERSONAL.

What is the real personality of the Tsar? asks T.P in "M.A.P." is he simply a weak and a well-intentioned man who is played upon by his Ministers, and who tries invain to swim up against the ever rising and potent tide of institutions, traditions, and events which were created centuries before he was born? Or is he a very obstinate and self-assertive man, who is really responsible for the errors that are attributed to his Ministers; and who is the soul instead of the victim of the autocracy and of reaction? As everybody knows, these different theories have each their strong adherents; the world was startled some months ago by an article in one of our greatest periodicals—"The Quarterly Review"—in which the doctrine that the Tsar was the real despot was laid down with great eloquence and emphasis. On the other hand, the opinion generally held of the Tsar is that he is good-natured, well-intentioned, weak, cursed by destiny with a task beyond his power*.

For myself I have not the smallest doubt as to which of these theories is nearer the truth. I think one has only to look at his face to see the character of the man. It is written there so plainly that to me any doubt as to what he really is seems as absurd as to ask whether a mirror reflects. The soft, blue eyes, the flaxen, fair beard, the small mouth, the tiny features, the look of melancholy resignation, all show the man who is of weak will and of good heart. It is impossible, too, to reconcile his acts previous to recent events with the character of self-willed tyrant which has been thrust upon him. He is, it must always be remembered to his credit, the author of the Hague Convention, which already has done much for the world; and though it has not saved Russia from war with Japan, has saved her, or helped to save her, from war with England. No man who was not an idealist, and who had not a strong desire to work in the interest of peace and progress, was capable of writing, or even inspiring, the manifesto under which the Hague Conference was called together; and no man would have expressed the liberal views which the Tsar has always avowed without being at heart a man of ideas, of liberal hopes and purposes, and of an almost pathetically earnest desire to use his great position for the benefit of his subjects and of mankind generally.

It is difficult to convince some people that this view of the inner being of the Tsar is compatible with the present state of Russia, with the administration of such a demon as Plehve, and with the massacre in the streets of St Petersburg two Sundays ago. But such a point of view shows narrowness and ignorance of the usual course of human affairs. How many of us are able to headway against the world we find around us? Is there any of us leading the life we like to lead doing the things we want to do, accomplishing a hundredth part of the purposes with which we started out in life? In this world it is not enough to have the desire to do good, it is as necessary to have the force of will and tenacity of purpose to see that what we want is accomplished. And my experience of human nature is that of all virtues that of tenacity of purpose—a purpose that is never cast down, never put back, never directed from what it thinks right—is the rarest of human virtues. To want to do good is one of the commonest of human virtues; with few exceptions it is an almost universal desire. To have the strength to do good is quite a different thing; it is one man in a million who is able to do it when he has to face great obstacles.

What the real charge against the Tsar is, then, is not his want of good will, but his want of firmness and force of character to see that his will is obeyed. Take, for instance, his conduct on that terrible Sunday which marks so dreadful an episode in his career and reign. The workmen who wanted to see him were not his enemies; it was not against him that they were demonstrating, but against employers; and their desire to penetrate to his presence, however irregular it might have been, was properly interpreted, only a proof of their faith in him and reverence for him. It was part of that touching faith which nearly every Russian who is not a revolutionary has in the Tsar as "the Little Father" of his people. Who ever else may be against them, the peasant and the workman always think that the Tsar is on their side. What a wise Minister, then, would have recommended the Tsar to have done was to have insisted that the workmen should deligate a small number of their society to come into the presence of the Throne, and when the Tsar was face to face with these deligates he might have heard what they had to say; and if he had given them a few soft words, they would have gone away delighted with their Ruler, more convinced than ever that it was to the Throne the common people had to look for the redress of all their grievances. It might have been that the Tsar would not have been allowed to carry out all the promises which he migh have uttered in the expansion of the moment; this might have—would have—brought some disappointment; but at least, the memory of it would have been quite different from that of the bloody Sunday which for evermore must rank among the associations of the present Tsar and the present reign.

But these brutal and narrow officials are so untrained in the study of human nature acting under free institutions, that they cannot understand even an interview with the sovereign by such humble people as working men as anything but an outrage to be put down in blood. Don't let us be too pharisaic even discussing such brutalities on the part of those who have never been made familiar with such ideas of popular rights. It is little more than a century ago when in France a nobleman thought he had the right to shoot the peasant from the roof of his chateau as a pleasant and permissible diversion. And if anybody be inclined to say that such things were only possible a century ago, and in France, he had better read some book like that just published on "The Hungry Forties" in our own country, and perhaps, he may realise that after all, we also have but recently emerged from the time when the poor were supposed by those in high places to have no rights except that of being dragooned into work on starvation wages. Here, for instance, is a little picture of a scene in a country church in England just sixty years ago. It is given in the bad spelling of one of the survivors of that time: The farmhands had to sit in an end galorey in Church, and the man that had charge of them was armed with a long goad, such as we used to drive the bullocks at plough, and every now and then you would here the sound throughout the church of the strokes of the rod on some of their backs and if they rebelled they were put in the stocks just outside the church door for every one to geer at as they left the church. That reads very like Russia, but it was in England.

Does anybody in this country ever try to realise to himself the environment in which the Tsar has to do his work? There isn't a step he takes, on even the grounds of his own palaces, where he may not expect to see rising before him the hideous spectre of sudden and painful death by an explosion through the solid ground. There is not a man around or beside him who may not be a member of one of the societies that have sworn to kill him. There is not a Minister or official who may not be a member of that other and even more formidable conspiracy which is even closer to him—the conspiracy of the bureaucrats who feel that their power is trembling in the balance, and who would rather murder a Tsar than submit to one who dethroned them from power, wealth, pillage—all the other fine things of life which they and theirs now envy. One of the things I read with poignant interest within the last few days in the papers was a description of a scene—I don't know that it ever took place—between the Tsar and the Grand Dukes. With tears in his eyes, despair in his face the Tsar besought his uncles and cousins those who are nearest and dearest to him to know the truth with regard to the accident the other day when the waters of the Neva were being blessed; and when, as we know, the windows of the Winter Palace were smashed by the bullets from one of the cannon. The poor Tsar wanted to know, the real truth; above all, he wanted to know whether even the officers of his household were among his enemies, and whether he had to watch them lest they should be carrying behind their well braided and brilliant uniforms and obsequious airs, the bomb to blow up, the dagger to wound? It is said that, at this very moment the Czar constantly finds in the pockets of his coat, nay even under his pillow, letters threatening assassination. Of course, it is said by Liberals that these letters are placed thereby the police, and just with a view to frightening him into further reaction. That may, or may not be; whether it be a fact or not the Tsar cannot well tell; it is sufficient for him that thus in his very bedroom—the room in which he has to try and get his sleep—there stands the ghastly spectre of assassination.

To ask for coolness of head, for steadiness of nerve, for tenacity of purpose in such an environment, is to ask that the Tsar should be one of those giants of men—a Cæsar, a Cromwell, a Napoleon who are thrown up once or so in a century in the history of mankind. And the poor little Tsar is not a Cæsar or a Cromwell, or a Napoleon. He is simply a small, low sized, delicate, little man, with soft blue eyes, and a ragged and tow-coloured beard; and a small weak mouth; it is almost as pitiful as seeing a child face to face with the open jaws of a tiger as to see this delicate weakling face to face with revolution.—T. P.,

I most willingly bear testimony to the great efficacy of Grimault's Cigarettes for Asthma. I have had Asthmatic Bronchites for some time. This winter the attack was almost unbearable. A kind friend gave me a box and I am, thank God, almost a new woman.—Yours most gratefully, MARTHA RAY. Sunyip, Cal.

ARMY RELIEFS FOR 1905-06.

The Army Orders for February, issued on Feb. 2 contain the following programme of intended reliefs between stations in the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India during the year 1905-06 (subject to such modifications as may from time to time be necessary):—

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

Unit.	From	To
2nd Life Guards	Hyde Park	Windsor
Royal Horse Guards	Windsor	Hyde Park

CAVALRY.

17th Lancers	Edinburg	India
4th Hussars	India	South Africa
7th	South Africa	Norwich
2nd Dragoons	Norwich	Edinburg

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade	Aldershot, A C	South Africa
1st	South Africa	India
8th	India	Ipswich
6th	Ipswich	Woolwich
4th	Woolwich	Aldershot, A C
"U" Battery	Manchester	Christchurch
"K" "	Christchurch	Manchester

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

17th Brigade	Aldershot, A C	South Africa
10th "	South Africa	India
38th "	India	Shorncliffe
25th "	Shorncliffe	Hilsea
22nd "	Hilsea	Aldershot A C
46th "	Woolwich	Dundalk
42nd "	Dundalk	Kildare
31st "	Kildare	Fermoy
29th "	Fermoy	Woolwich

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The reliefs will be notified later.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Nil.

BRIGADE OF GUARDS.

1st Bn Grenadier Gds.	Tower of London	Aldershot, A C
1st Bn Coldstream Gds.	Wellington Bks	Aldershot, A C
1st Bn Scots Gds.	Chelsea Barracks	Aldershot, A C
1st Bn Irish Gds.	Chelsea Barracks	Aldershot, A C
2nd Bn Coldstream Gds.	Wellington Bks	Windsor
2nd Bn Grenadier Gds.	Windsor	Tower of London
3rd Bn "	Aldershot, A C	London
3 d Bn Coldstream Gds.	Aldershot, A C	London
2nd Bn Scots Gds.	Aldershot, A C	London
3rd Bn " "	Aldershot, A C	London

INFANTRY.

2nd Bn E Yorkshire Regt	Aldershot, A C	India
1st Bn " "	India	Dover
2nd Bn York & Lanc Regt	Dover	York
1st Bn W Riding Regt.	York	India
2nd Bn " "	India	Lichfield
1st Bn N Stafford Regt	Lichfield	Aldershot, A C
2nd Bn East Kent Regt	Bulford	Malta
1st Bn R Dublin Fus.	Malta	Egypt
2nd Bn Rifle Brigade.	Egypt	India
2nd Bn K's O Scot Bdrs	India	Aden
3rd Bn Rifle Brigade.	Aden	Plymouth
1st Bn Border Regt	Plymouth	Aldershot, A C
1st Bn Argyll and S Hgars	Aldershot, A C	Chatham
2nd Bn Oxfordshire L I	Chathan	Tidworth
2nd Bn D of Cornwall's L I	Devonport	Malta
2nd Bn Hampshire Regt	Malta	Bermuda
3rd Bn Royal Fusiliers	Bermuda	South Africa
2nd Bn Leinster Regt.	South Africa	Mauritius
1 t Bn Northum Fus.	Mauritius	India
2nd Bn Yorkshire Regt	India	South Africa
1st Bn D of Cornwall's L I	South Africa	Devonport
4th Bn Worcestershire B	West Indias	Malta
2nd Bn Essex Regt.	Malta	Warlay
2nd Bn Gloucester Regt	Warley	Tidworth
3rd Bn King's Ryl R C	Bermuda	Aldershot A C
1st Bn East Surrey Regt	Aldershot A C	Dublin
1st Bn East Lanc Regt	Dublin	Curragh
2nd Bn Royal Scots Fus	Aldershot A C	Tidworth
4th Bn Rifle Brigade,	Chatham	Malta
1st Bn Rifle Brigade,	Malta	Chatham
2nd Bn Durham L I.	Aldershot A C	Cork
4th Bn Manchester Regt	Cork	Aldershot A C
2nd Bn R Lancs Regt	Aldershot A C	Colchester
2nd Bn Norfolk Regt.	Colchester	Aldershot, A C
2nd Bn Wiltshire Regt	Aldershot, A C	Pembroke Dock
1st Bn Shropshire L I.	Pembroke Dock	Aldershot, A C
1st Bn Royal Scots	Aldershot, A C	Shorncliffe
2nd Bn 5th Lanc Regt.	Shorncliffe	Aldershot, A C
4th Bn Middlesex Regt	Dublin	Londonderry
1st Bn Ryl Innisk Fus	Londonderry	Belfast
1st Bn Ryl Irish Fus.	Belfast	Dublin

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st Bn West India Regt	West Indies	Sierra Leone
2nd Bn West India Regt	Sierra Leone	West Indies

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Nil.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, 17th February 1905.

125th Napier's Rifles—Lieut E J Molleson, 2nd Battn Royal Scots, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Co Officer. Dated 14th February

123rd Outram's Rifles—Lieut W R Daniell, Double Co Officer, 11th Mahrattas, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieut L Forces, 105th Mahratta Light Infy on transfer to the 57th Wilde's Rifles is struck off the strength of the Western Com

The undermentioned officer, on transfer to the 5ith Sikhs, is struck off the strength of the Western Command;—117th Mahrattas—Lieut G N Mackie

With the concurrence of the Lieut-Gen Comg Eastern Comd. Major F De B Young, 6th Prince of Wales' Cavalry, is appointed Instructor to the Special Class for the Instruction of young Officers, detailed to assemble at Poona on 1st March

On being posted to the Western Comd the undementioned officers of R E are posted to the Divisions noted against their respective names—Major W T Digby R E to the 6th (Poona) Divn, M W S, as Garrison Engr, Belgaum and Capt F W Watling, R E to the 4th (Quetta) Divn, M W S

The undermentioned Officer has passed the tests for Final Retention in the Indian Army—Lieut N R C Russell, 39th Central India Horse

The undermentioned have passed in the language and tests 2nd-Lieut W C N Lee 117th Mahrattas Higher Urdu Quetta 3rd January Lieut J C Greeton 124th Baluchistan Infantry Higher Urdu Quetta 3rd January 2nd-Lieut N E Reilly 129th Pioneers Higher Urdu Quetta 3rd January, Lieut C E Borton 129th Baluchis Higher Urdu Karachi 9th and 10th January Lieut P L Hagger, Indian Medical Service Higher Urdu Jacobabad 9th January Staff Sergt E F Sykes, Military Works Services Higher Urdu Quetta 3rd January Lieut E R G Wilmer, 3rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery Lower Urdu Karachi 9th and 19th January Lieut O W V Holdich, No 8 Co, Roy Garrison Artillery, Lower Urdu Quetta 3rd January 2nd-Lieut J H G Palmer, Unattached List 2nd Batn, Welsh Regt Lower Urdu Quetta 3rd Jan 2nd Lieut P R E Baxter, Manchester Regt attained 2nd Batn Welsh Regt Lower Urdu Quetta 3rd January Lieut F O Hannstyne 10th Infantry Higher Urdu Bombay 5th Feb 2nd Lieut G H Dampier 1st Batn York and Lancaster Regt Higher Urdu Calcutta 6th Feb 2nd Lieut W P Hammond Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy attached 2nd Batn South Staffordshire Regt Lower Urdu Bombay 6th Feb

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave by His Majesty's Secty of State for India—Capt G A Rossmaile Comg. 43rd Scinpura Regt for one week on private affairs Conductor J H Hunter Ordnance Dept for three months, on medical certificate,

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN SINGLE RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

The Final of the above Tournament between Capt J G Greig and Capt A H C Kearsey (from Mhow) will be played this afternoon at 3 p. m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th February, 1905: on 504·65 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.
Total traffic for the weeks	1,25,000	2,35,000	4,000	3,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	248	466	8	722
For previous 6 week of half-year.	6,69,000	12,70,000	30 000	19,60,060
Total for 6 weeks.	7,85,600	15,05,000	24,000	23,14,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,752	2,02,820	3,109	2,28,681
Per mile of Ry. do.	243	402	6	651
Total to corresponding date do.	7,86,887	12,91,486	19.077	20,96,380

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 25,319
Do to date ..... Rs. 2,17,620

In December 1904, it was possible to announce in Germany that, as a result of experiments pursued for a considerable period, light could be obtained from spirit without the intervention of an igniting substance. Spirit, to which a certain amount of oil had been added, was shown to give spontaneously a clear illuminating flame. This new invention, by which spirit can thus be used for lighting purposes by spontaneous combustion, is certain to make its way into general use, and it has been patented in the German Empire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Falls of Keltie 2150 tons Captain G King will sail to-day for Garston with a general cargo.

The steamer Tonawanda, 2182 tons, Captain J W Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Novorossisk 1st February with 4300 tons kerosine oil in bulk.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, 2602 tons, Captain H C Laidlaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 27th January, with a general cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, 3558 tons, Captain A Fiaschi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney 30th January with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2563 tons Captain H McClelland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Dempster Revo Mrs P Barel and 2 children Rev and Mrs Sturlee 19 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Ville de la Ciotat s	Fiaschi	Sydney, Jan 30
	Trentham Hall s.	Laidlaw	Liverpool, Jan 27
	Tonawenda s	Brown	Novorossisk, Feb 1
	Wardha s	McClelland	Calcutta, Jan 14

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	R I M S Hardinge.	Hawett	Karachi

The steamer Falls of Keltie King for Garston obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday;—
Steamer Scharnfels for Hamburg, &c.
" Trieste for China,, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
13	Baron Fairlie	Calcutta
14	Liebenfels	Middlesbro'
19	Fortunatus	Melbourne
20	Rewa	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's ss Ismailia left Port Said on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Fiorio and Rubbattino S.N.Co.'s ss D Baldaino from Bombay to Genoa left Aden on the 21st instant.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's ss. Trieste, Captain D Misterrigo, from Trieste on Tuesday evening: Mr and Mrs Arghyropoulos, Mr and Mrs Gottwald, Mr R S Guiseppe, Count Huber, Mrs E M More, Miss Moore, Mr Mink, Mrs Standnicka, Mr C M Tiesburst and Prince Windischgratz.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—34 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 1,000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—86 bales wool H A M Cosman 44 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia S—602 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, Keddie Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Welsh Prince s—100 cwts gum, D Vullibhoy and Co; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—55 bales cotton and 4 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Birdeswald s—1,000 cwts linseed J A Begbie and Co; 2 pots rosa oil K B Sajun; 300 bales cotton aBamjee and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed and 12,000 cwts gingellyseed John Fucheri; 50 cwt oilbanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—4,000 cwts cottonseed Wagjee Becher, Shadwell s—2,000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Welsh Prince s—1,210 bales cotton; 2000 cwt castorseed and 4,000 cwts gingellyseed Valkart Bros; 275 bales cotton waste and fly, K Hurmookhrai and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Becher; 4,000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 100 cwt gum D Vullebhoy and Co; 40 cwt gum and 506 cwt myrabollams, P Jethabhoy 1500, cwt myrabollams and 500 cwt weedseed H Anandrao and Co; 110 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed David Sassoon and Co.

Schoenfels s—15,975 cwt crushedbones M Jamal; 4,020 cwt castorseed David Sassoon and Co; 1,155 bales cotton a Blaschcek and Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1 bale carpets G Groom and Co 3,212 cwt myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 30 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 450 cwt gum G Sojpal; 300 cwt gum J Nurbheram; 330 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 1501 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy; 240 cwt oilbanum D Vullebhoy and Co, 732 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher 1,000 cwt mowrasseed 2009 cwt rapeseed and 3675 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Schoenfels s—1,000 cwt gingellyseed Valkart Bros.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Karwar and Belgaum, a brisk to rapid fall in Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces and Berar and at Ahmedabad and Nagpur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is generally above the average.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Masulpatam and Negapatam and moderate to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature.—The maximum is in large defect of normal at mose places, while the minimum is from 5° to 7° in excess in Mysore and at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and Trichinopoly and the lowest 44° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and Mysore, and the Madras Presidency, and at Raipur, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Calicut and Cochin.

Rain.—Nearly three-quarters of an inch of rain fell at Colombo and light showers at Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Madras.

Weather continues fine everywhere except in the Madras Presidency, where local showers are likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on next Saturday the 25th February, open to all yachts in the Harbour for three Cups which have been kindly presented for competition by the Commodore Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.

A Class yachts Handicap Race, start with time in hand for a cup presented by Mr. Scovell scratch yacht to leave at 3-10 p.m.

Course Special:—From the Committee Vessel round the Lightship and round south Karanja Buoy leaving both to Port and back to the Committee Vessel Distance 15-8 miles.

B Class Yachts Handicap Race for a Cup presented by Mr. Scovell,

Course same as for A Class Yachts, start at 2-45 p.m,

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race for a Cup presented by Mr. Scovel,

Course No. 3 Reversed 7-1 miles start at 3-15 p.m,

ships Boat Race, (Service Rig) Course No. 13 reversed Distance 9-6 miles start at 2-30 p.m,

Entries will be closed on Friday Noon,

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, February 23, 1905.

1 The Squadron will parade on the Sands opposite Church Gate Station to-morrow Friday the 24th instant at 6-45 a.m punctually for Regimental Drill with H E the Governor's Body Guard,

Dress;—Drill Order, Khaki.

All Members are requested to attend including Salsette detachment and Pony Troop.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 23, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 22nd February 1905 is published for information:—

No 268 Furlough and Leave—Leave in extension out of India on Medical Certificate is granted to Captain Septimus Edwin Greaves, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 4th May to 3rd September 1905.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant B. V. R.

FROM America: "What are the best selling books?—Those which 'sell' the best people. What is the Literature of to-day?—Fiction. What is an Historical Novel?—One that shows no trace of History or Novelty. What is a Magazine?—A small body of literature entirely surrounded by advertisements. What is a Minor Poet?—A poet not yet twenty-one years of age. What is a Major Poet?—There isn't any."

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTD,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 12 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25,

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

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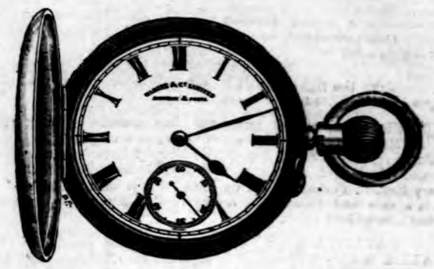

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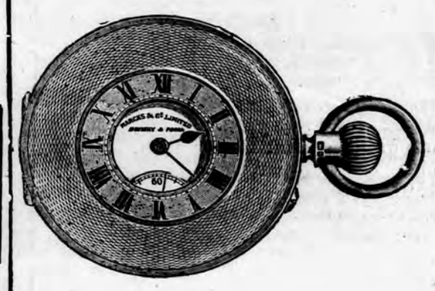

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

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Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's, Ague Pills or Mixture.

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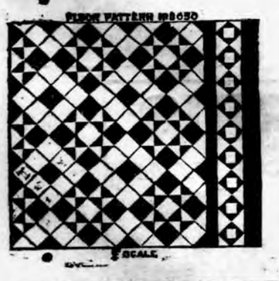

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